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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PRESENTATION OF THE PEACE TERMS.

THE GERMANS IMPUDENT AND AGGRESSIVE.

CHIEF DELEGATE DEMANDS ENQUIRY AS TO WAR GUILT.

Versailles, May 7.

Thousands of spectators arrived from Paris this afternoon, but were not allowed to approach the Trianon Palace, where a crowd assembled, mostly of journalists.

The Guard of Honour at the Trianon entrance was composed of the famous Blue Devils. Cinematographers and photographers were very busy taking pictures of the arrivals, many delegates posing in groups inside the park.

The Germans and their secretaries and correspondents were brought to the Trianon in five motors through the park, thus not coming in contact with the public. The latter were very quiet during the proceedings, but grew impatient after half an hour, as the sitting was expected to last a quarter of an hour but was protracted by Count Rantzau's speech, and a rumour was spread of trouble inside. Eventually the arrival of the motors relieved the tension.

The enemy delegates departed first and saluted nobody, the Guard of Honour retiring a distance when it was known the Germans were coming out.

The Allied delegates' departure was in groups, only the Big Four tarrying. Their departure singly evoked the first cheers of the day, which were especially warm in the case of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Hughes, interviewed by Reuters, described the attitude of Rantzau, speaking seated, as "an intolerable result of the conference, but despite the intolerable arrogance of the Germans we could see that this day of humiliation had entered their souls."

Mr. Massey, interviewed by Reuters, said: "The Germans were more impudent and more aggressive than anything I have ever experienced."

HOW THE DELEGATES WERE SEATED.

Versailles, May 7.

Instead of fifty-four Allied Plenipotentiaries, the German delegates were faced by eighty, as it was decided at the last moment to include all nations, great and small, who had declared war or broke off relations with Germany, thus impressing the delegates with the tremendous coalition which their ex-rulers had evoked.

Five American delegates sat on the right and five British on the left of M. Clemenceau. Two Canadians, two Australians, one New Zealander and five Japanese sat among the delegates outside the long table on M. Clemenceau's left, inside of which were two South Africans and two Indians, while two Siamese, one Hedjaz and two Chinese were accommodated inside the table on M. Clemenceau's right.

The Germans sat at a table barring the horse-shoe of the Allied tables, thus completing the rectangle. There was no crowding anywhere.

Reuters's correspondent says: "The Conference impressed me as more dignified than the previous plenary sitting. The Germans entered accompanied by a French officer, bowed in silence and took their places. All were sombrely garbed in black morning coats and dark neckties. Landsberg's flaming beard being the only note of colour. Practically the whole sitting was occupied by Rantzau's speech, to which no reply was made. M. Clemenceau declaring the sitting finished when Rantzau ended. It was noteworthy that M. Clemenceau spoke standing up, whereas Rantzau read his speech seated."

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Versailles, May 7.

The Peace Treaty was presented to the German delegates at the Trianon Palace Hotel shortly after three o'clock, in the presence of all the Allied and Associated nations. The sitting closed at 3.51 p.m. President Wilson and the American delegates arrived at the hotel at 2.50 p.m., followed by Mr. Lloyd George and other Britishers. The Anglo-Americans were seated.

The Germans arrived in three motor cars on the stroke of three o'clock, their reception being a cold one. A number of Allied Officers on the steps of the hotel saluted the Germans.

Mr. Clemenceau opened the meeting. He said they were ready for peace on their own conditions. The time had come to settle accounts. Everything would be done with courtesy, but this second Treaty of Versailles had cost them too much not to take all necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace be a lasting one. The German delegation would be given a maximum period of fifteen days to present in English and French their written observations on the whole Treaty. Before the expiration of this period, the Germans would be entitled to send replies on particular headings of the Treaty or to ask questions. The Supreme Council, after examining these observations, would reply in writing and determine the period in which the Germans must give their final answer.

While the speech was being translated into English, M. Ducloux, the Secretary General of the Conference, quietly walked across to the Germans and handed to Rantzau, who rose to receive it, the bulky khaki-bound volume containing the text of the Treaty.

Rantzau, speaking in German, which was translated into French and English, said they were not illudged as regards the extent of their defeat. They knew the power of German arms was broken. He refused to confess that they were the only ones guilty of the war. Germany admitted a certain share of the responsibility, but all Europe shared the guilt, as the Imperialism of all the European States of the past fifty years had poisoned the international situation. He was likewise ready to confess guilt as regards war crimes. He repeated the declaration of the Reichstag in 1914 that wrong had been done to Belgium, and they were willing to repair it. He pleaded that the crimes of the war were due to the conscience of the peoples being blunted by passion. He declared that the non-combatants who had perished since November 11, owing to the blockade, were killed with cold deliberation. He demanded an impartial inquiry to apportion war guilt, and declared that they were not wholly unprotected, as the Allies are pledged to a Treaty upon President Wilson's fourteen points, which the whole world supported. Germany was committed to the reconstruction of Belgium and Northern France, but the worst method would be the using of German war prisoners therefor, owing to the hatred it aroused. He added that without an immediate solution of this question we cannot come to a durable peace. Concluding, he urged that all must join the League of Nations and said the Treaty would be examined in a spirit of goodwill.

SWALLOWING THE CONTENTS.

Versailles, May 8.

After dinner, at which barely a word was spoken, Rantzau ordered that the translation of the Peace Preliminaries be begun. The work was completed at three o'clock in the morning, when a copy of the translation was taken to the room of Rantzau, who immediately proceeded to study it, not finishing until after daybreak. A number of copies of the Treaty was despatched to Berlin last evening by diplomatic courier.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

Berlin, May 8.

The Berlin Press publishes this morning Reuters's summary of the peace terms, which all the papers condemn. For example, the *Tageblatt* says the Treaty far surpasses the worst expectations. It is a product of thoughtless, intoxicated brutality. If it is impossible to alter the Draft Treaty in the course of negotiation, then only one word can be used, namely "No."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* publishes a summary under the heading "Crushing conditions." Other Conservative newspapers speak of the unfulfillable conditions.

The Independent Socialist *Freiheit* says from the standpoint of Imperialistic policy, exemplified by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, the terms must be regarded as quite moderate, but things are different when they are examined from the viewpoint of future world peace.

Vorwarts, under the heading "A Peace of Annihilation," says: "If we sign this peace, it is because we bowed to force, but in our hearts we resolutely reject it."

PRESS COMMENT.

London, May 8.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the British Government has secured the redemption of its election pledges. The Achilles heel of the Treaty may prove to be the fact that Poland's future is unsettled.

The *Daily Telegraph* opines that it is not a weak peace but rigidly Peace with Justice, since the German militarists have been completely destroyed. The Danzig scheme will constitute a severe test to the authority of the working of the League of Nations.

The *Daily Graphic* thinks that the omission of the question of the freedom of the seas makes the Treaty unsatisfactory.

The *Morning Post* says that the conditions regarding the indemnities are unsatisfactory, but altogether the Treaty is better than might be anticipated. The only possible guarantee of the fulfilment of the conditions is the retention by the Allies of sufficient armed power to enforce them.

The *Daily Express* says that ample security for the future is just reparation for the past.

The *Daily News* says that it is the severest sentence ever passed on a great nation. No fault can be found with the disarmament provisions but the disarmament of Germany must be followed by the disarmament of all the nations. As regards reparation, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that Germany is first stripped naked and then told to turn out her pockets.

The *Daily Herald* says that the world has not been made safe for democracy. The Treaty means the beginning of a new war.

The *Daily Mail* says that the provisions are good on the military and naval side but dangerously full of loopholes on the financial side. The only real security is close and continued union between Great Britain, the United States and France.

The *Times* expresses satisfaction that the ton for ton principle has been recognised, but says that the vessels allotted to Great Britain cannot put her in the splendid position secured by the American Mercantile Marine if the German ships in American harbours are assigned to the United States. It is not a perfect peace. "The closer union of the peoples of France, Britain, and America is the sole way of enforcing the provisions."

The *Financial Times* says that any extravagant expectation of relief of taxation by large indemnities may now be definitely abandoned.

The *Financial News* opines that the scheme of economic restitution will not satisfy the British taxpayer but the Allied peoples have two years to educate the Reparation Commission to the proper pitch of pressure with Germany.

The *Manchester Guardian* criticises the Saar and Danzig arrangements and opines that it would have been better to fix an indemnity which Germany might fairly have to pay within a shorter period.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Evening Standard* regard the terms as satisfactory but say that Rantzau's speech shows that Germany is unrepentant, thus untiring vigilance by the Allies as regards the execution of the terms is essential. The *Star* and *Westminster Gazette* say that it is impossible to predict how the terms will work out but both pin their faith to the League of Nations.

The French papers state that more important than any other views from Paris is the official announcement that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have given France their pledge that they will move in the American Senate and the British Parliament to sanction the undertaking to hasten to aid France should Germany make an unprovoked attack.

In its admitted Paris political circles that Germany's power to wage future war, at least theoretically, is now taken from her. In Paris circles it is stated that there are powerful reasons to believe that Germany will sign the Peace Terms; the most convincing reason being that Germany has nothing to gain by refusing.

The *Petit Journal* says that the Treaty is an honourable compromise.

The *Action Francaise* says that measures to ensure the execution of the Treaty are inadequate.

The *Matin* urges a Government statement as regards guarantees.

The *Gaulois* says that the Treaty is the summit of all our desires.

The *Figaro* expresses absolute confidence in the sovereign guarantee of the Anglo-Franco-American alliance.

Commenting on the Peace Treaty, the *Matin* points out that France remains saddled with war costs of about 170 milliards.

The *Petit Parisien* says the terms are just and France can be satisfied.

The *Homme Libre* says nothing is forgotten which could consolidate peace and satisfy the demands of prudence and legitimate aspirations of all the nations which have been the victims of Germany.

The *Echo de Paris* deprecates exaggerated satisfaction and urges untiring effort to strengthen the Anglo-Franco-American Alliance.

The *Victoire* says the Peace terms are generous, unrevenged and just.

The Socialist organ *France Libre* says the Treaty appears to secure to the Allies, especially France, a certainty of Peace.

The *New York* morning papers declare that Germany is overtaken by a fate deserved by a country which outraged the world. The *New York World* says that German world-power is now obliterated and that the Treaty is the death certificate of German Militarism and Imperialism. It also points out that no attempt has been made to dismember Germany or impose damages comparable with the damages created. The *New York Times* regards the terms as lenient compared with what Germany would have imposed if she had been triumphant.

London, May 9.

To-day's comment on the Peace Treaty emphasises ripper consideration and confirms that the Treaty is a great beneficent charter. Satisfaction is expressed at the optimistic tone of the French Press which is attributed to the Anglo-American undertaking to stand by France in the event of German attack. It is generally agreed that the Germans, despite the loudness of their protests, will not refuse to sign, though they may declare the terms impossible of fulfilment and throw the onus of applying them on the Allies. It is urged that the Allies must stand by the whole document and not allow the Germans to inveigle them in the process of picking it to pieces. The opinion is expressed in Paris that the Treaty will be signed within a month.

POSSIBLE DATE OF SIGNATURE.

London, May 9.

A Paris message states that in French Peace Conference circles it is generally believed that the Germans will reply to the preliminary Treaty in a fortnight with definite counter-proposals which probably will be examined by the Allied Commissions. This may occupy at least another week, after which the Germans will be allowed four or five days to finally accept or refuse the Treaty in its present form or as amended. Thus a period of twenty-five to thirty days must be expected to elapse before the signing of the Treaty.

TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE.

London, May 8.

A Berlin message states that all classes of the people resent any suggestion that the Treaty should be signed. Everyone is discussing the probable consequences of the refusal to sign. Nobody even considers the possibility of accepting the published terms. A well-known publisher is of the opinion that the German delegates should immediately present counter-proposals or return without discussing M. Clemenceau's mad conditions. The workers are noticeably disappointed at "the impotence of the international proletariat to prevent Germany's destruction."

"AMERICA CAN GO TO HELL!"

Berlin, May 9.

The Bourse has closed for three days as a result of the crushing impression made by the peace terms. The *Zeitung Stags* learns that all German Parliamentary Parties, without exception, regard the Peace Treaty in its present form as quite impossible and no German Government could sign the Treaty.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Rantzau was declined an interview by General Ludendorff. The correspondent of the following message: "If these are the Peace Terms, then America can go to Hell."

GREAT DIVISION OF OPINION.

Paris, May 9.

Count Brockdorff Rantzau requested permission to confer with Austrian delegates on the arrival of the High British Authorities. It is intimated that there is considerable division of opinion among enemy Plenipotentiaries. Count Obendorff of the Armistice Commission, who, with eight more Germans arrived at Versailles, bears the credentials of Minister Plenipotentiary. He is expected shortly to participate in future proceedings.

ALLEGATION AGAINST AMERICAN FOOD COMMISSION.

Berlin, May 9.

Herr Erzberger in a Note to the Armistice Commission at Spa, protests against the transport to Poland via Danzig of certain alleged war material by the American Foodstuffs Commission for the Polish Army. The Note states the German Government will prevent further despatches.

TACTLESS GERMANS.

Paris, May 8.

Rantzau's speech is the chief topic in Conference circles, the tone of which surprised all the Allied Delegates, including President Wilson. The fact that Rantzau delivered his speech sitting was criticised on all hands, especially as no public or private explanation was accorded. The distinguished personages present summed up the Allied plenipotentiaries' views as "we are unanimous that the speech showed the Germans are the most tactless people on the face of the globe. It proved the Germans do not understand human nature and was on a par with their policy throughout the war."

It is noteworthy that men like Mr. Barnes and Sir Joseph Ward were more exasperated than most of the others.

THE NEXT MOVE.

Versailles, May 9.

The German Delegation received the first instructions of the German Government and met to frame a Preliminary Reply to the Entente. It is reported that it will submit a draft counter-Treaty. Moreover, Rantzau may request a personal meeting with President Wilson for the purpose of oral negotiation.

GERMAN PRESS BITTER.

Berlin, May 9.

The *Tageblatt*, referring to the comment of the *Freiheit* that Peace must be signed, says if this is the view of Independent Socialists they may have an opportunity of carrying out their views, as the present Government cannot sign.

EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA EMBITTERED.

Versailles, May 9.

The *Tageblatt's* Bromberg correspondent says the population of East Prussia is embittered and determined to prevent the acceptance of the Treaty. There were great demonstrations at the entry of frontier troops at Oppeln.

The soldiers were befuddled. A proclamation of the People's Council of West Prussia anticipates a passionate outbreak of popular excitement.

TO ACQUAINT BERLIN.

Versailles, May 10.

After Rantzau had examined the first part of the Treaty, of which a translation is proceeding as rapidly as possible, he will leave for Berlin to confer with the Government.

NO BARGAINING.

Paris, May 10.

The Allies' reply to the German Notes of May 18 is of a dignified tone and reminds the Germans that the Allies have formed the terms of the Treaty with constant thought of the principles upon which the Armistice Peace negotiations were proposed. The Allies cannot admit a discussion of their right to insist upon terms of peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the Germans may submit. The Allies further intimate that the German programme of the League of Nations be referred to an appropriate committee. They point out that the matter of admission of additional members to the League has not been overlooked but is specifically provided for in the second paragraph of Article I of the League Covenant.

(Continued on page 4)

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 5.7-16d.

LEST WE FORGET.

The torpedoing of the Belgian relief ship *Lars Kruse*, a Danish vessel, is substantiated by a message to the Foreign Office. The crew evidently received no warning, and only the chief engineer was rescued. The incident has caused a sensation in shipping circles. The *Copenhagen* says: "We owe it to our dead compatriots to declare that such a deed will never find an excuse. The starvation of England, which is aimed at by the Germans, does not necessarily imply the killing of neutral sailors."—From the *Times* Correspondent at Copenhagen, February 10, 1917.

THE SHAMEEN TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON MR. BORGEEST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, May 15.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the H. B. M. Consulate into the death of Mr. Louis J. Borgeest, Assistant Examiner (B), of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson, Acting H.M.B. Consul General, presided and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were also present.

Various letters were read which had been taken from the body when first seen by Inspector William Read of the Shameen Municipal Police Force, at the residence of the deceased. These contained indictments against the Commissioner & also Deputy Commissioner who respectively cited events leading to the deceased being suspended from his duties.

Mrs. Borgeest also told how her husband had been writing letters on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and left the room for a moment and returning, bade her good-bye and then laid on his bed in an unconscious condition.

Dr. W. Graham Reynolds, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.), gave evidence of how he was called by Mr. D. Willis, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. of Canton, to attend the deceased and had used every available means of resuscitation to no end. Life was extinct.

Mr. D. Willis then said that he was passing along the Avenue on the Shameen in Hart Terrace when he saw Mrs. Borgeest, who called frantically for him to come into the house, as her husband had taken poison.

Mr. Willis forthwith gave the deceased a dose of mustard and water, sending for the doctor meantime, and upon the arrival of the doctor rendered what little assistance he could under the doctor's orders.

Inspector W. Read gave evidence to the effect that he was sent for about 4.30 p.m. and proceeding at once to Hart Terrace found the doctor and Mr. Willis already in attendance. He searched the body and found papers from Shanghai also several letters, the same having been handed over to the Consulate officials. He rendered the doctor assistance and performed artificial respiration for some time at the Doctor's order.

In summing up the case, the Coroner said he was under the impression that the late Mr. Borgeest was financially in difficulties and he brought in the verdict that death was due to poison (cyanide of potassium) self-administered during temporary insanity.

Dr. Reynolds wished to put on record the able assistance given by Inspector W. Read, H. B. M. Consul General, and the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. D. Willis.

The funeral took place at 11 a.m. at the Shameen Municipal Police Station.

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AFGHANISTAN UNREST.

DETAILS OF THE AMIR'S
MURDER.

In view of current happenings
in Afghanistan, the following from
the *Englishman* of March 24 will
no doubt be read with deep
interest. We are able to publish
to-day some graphic details of the
murder of Habibullah Khan, the
late Amir of Afghanistan and the
events that led up to the suc-
cession to the throne of Amanullah
Khan, the third son of his late
Majesty.

Jellalabad is the winter station
of the Government of Afghanis-
tan. The Amir as a rule
spends four months of the
year—December to April—in
this city accompanied by his
Ministers of State and others.
Kabul, in his absence, was, in the
case of the late Amir Habibullah
Khan, under the governorship of
his second and third sons who
each held charge for half the
period of their father's absence.

Thus February found the late
Amir in Jellalabad. Here too were
his brother Nazrullah, who was
the Naibul-tanaz, or Viceroy on
occasions when the late Amir
happened to be absent, and the
eldest son of Habibullah who was
regarded as the Moine Sultanat,
or the next below in office to
Nazrullah Khan, though not
necessarily so as regards the
succession. Primogeniture is
not a law in Afghanistan. It has
been the rule for the strongest to
seize the throne, but on the death
of Abdurrahman Habibullah
Khan set a precedent by suc-
ceeding his father which to the West-
ern mind may have conveyed an
erroneous idea of the law of
succession in Afghanistan.

Habibullah was a lover of sport
and was on a grouse shoot when
his ill-fate overtook him. He had
left his palace at Jellalabad by
motor and proceeded sixty miles
out of that city. The party ac-
companying the Amir on the
shoot included his eldest son and
Nazrullah Khan, his brother.

The Amir travelled with his
eldest son and others in one
motor. The rest of the party
were to meet him at the shoot.

A EUROPEAN LUNCHEON.

About two days before his
death the Amir was seen at
Ghalat-ul-Seraj, a palace in
Laghman, about twenty-five and
a half miles from Jellalabad, by a
European engineer who was
engaged in work there at the
time. His Majesty alighted from
his motor and entered the apart-
ments of the fort in search of
lunch. No lunch had been pre-
pared because, as His Majesty
had given out that he would be
following a different route to the
shooting camp. His Majesty's
visit proved to be a surprise to
everybody. Habibullah Khan,
however, wanted lunch, notice
or no notice, and he asked
the two European engineers there
if they had any lunch to give
him. One of the Europeans recited
to the private secretary the
courses that the cook had pre-
pared for them and stated His
Majesty was fully welcome to
what there was. The late Amir
sent for the lunch got through it
all and then presented the for-
tunate cook with two sovereigns.
The European engineer was, on
the other hand, offered his
Majesty's thanks and a cigarette,
which the Amir selected and
handed him from his case. "Good
bye" said His late Majesty as he
took his departure. "I shall see
you again in three days on my
way back."

Two days later His Majesty's
motor passed the European with-
out stopping. The car was shut-
in and it appeared to the engineer
that His Majesty must be ill.
But His Majesty was dead. "The
car was bearing Habibullah
Khan's body back to Jellalabad."

THE TRAGEDY.

Habibullah Khan had proceed-
ed 26 or 27 miles beyond Khalat-
ul-Seraj and was on the night of
camping from the 27th-28th at a
little place known as Kollagosh.
He slept in a large tent well guard-
ed by soldiers drawn from a num-
ber of regiments, and within were

just His Majesty in one section
while in the other were four or
five page boys who took it in
turns to watch according to the
practice of His Majesty. At
about three in the morning a
pistol shot was heard to ring out
into the stillness of the night and
on the Amir's brother and eldest
son rushing into the tent they
found Habibullah Khan lying
dead in his bed shot through the
ear with the bullet passing out of
the side of his head.

A PLACE OF ILL OMEN.

The name of the place of
assassination is explained as one
of ill-omen. *Kolla* in Afghan
means hat or head, and *gosh*
means ear. It is therefore
significant that Habibullah Khan
was at *Kolla-gosh* shot through
the ear, the bullet emerging from
the head. The assassination
having taken place so far out of
town the body was carried four
or five miles on a charpoy to a
motor, and then conveyed a
distance of about 50 miles by
motor-car to Jellalabad, where
the remains were buried in a
grave dug in the middle of
the Golf Course opposite his
palace Siraj-ul-Imarat—as a
tribute, it is said, to His Majesty's
affection for the game. But the
custom of the Afghans has been
to bury their Kings in the palace
and in the palace grounds. Ab-
durrahman was buried in his
favourite room in one of his
palaces. So that it is possible
that the body of Habibullah may
be removed to Kabul where it
will be accorded the usual kingly
burial.

Nazrullah Khan as Naibas-
ultanat took charge of affairs
after the Amir's death pending
the appointment of a new Amir.
If Inayatullah Khan, the eldest
son of Habibullah had any claims
they were probably compromised
by Nazrullah, for not only did
the eldest son of Habibullah
concur in the proclamation of
Nazrullah as Amir, but also all
the officers of State at Jellalabad,
including the Commander-in-
Chief of the army and others.

Meanwhile the third son of the
late Amir governed Kabul in his
father's absence. His time of
office had expired but his brother,
the second son of Habibullah,
had been detained on the journey
from Jellalabad to Kabul through
illness and Amanullah Khan
continued in office until such
time as his brother should recover.
Meanwhile news reached the
latter of his father's death and
orders from the new Amir, his
uncle to return to Jellalabad,
which he set out to do.

"AVENGING THE MURDER."

Amanullah Khan, the third
of Habibullah's sons is, however,
of a more determined tempera-
ment so that when the news of the
Amir's death reached Kabul, his
first thoughts were not so much
for the throne as for the perfor-
mance of an old Afghan rite, the
avenging of his father's murder.
Ajmurder in Afghanistan is looked
upon as a family feud, and the
members of the murdered man's
family vows to avenge the deed
sooner or later.

Amanullah Khan vowed in
public. He summoned the
garrison of Kabul together and he
is said to have drawn his sword
and said that he would not
sheathe it again until he had
found his father's murderer. The
soldiers naturally approved for
it was but the Afghan spirit and
they proclaimed him Amir. There
were thus two Amirs in
Afghanistan: Nazrullah Khan
who as Viceroy had assumed the
high office after his brother's
death and Amanullah Khan, the
third son of his late Majesty who
had been proclaimed Amir by
the soldiers.

NEW AMIR'S POLICY.

Thus came two of the late
Amir's sons to be overlooked, one
by arrangement with his uncle,
the other because of his illness.
Amanullah Khan then promised
his soldiers an increase of pay.
He raised their allowance from
twelve rupees a month to twenty,
and the news travelled far and
wide through the Afghan country,
every soldier hailing the new
Amir with prayer and blessing.

Then Amanullah Khan abol-
ished forced labour—a burdensome
exaction from the poor of work on
roads and highways, and this act
secured for Amanullah the adhe-
rence of the people. Moreover,
Amanullah was in the capital
where were kept the State finances
so that Nazrullah Khan could
not have paid his soldiers for
more than a month were he to
make any promises. And the
soldiers knew it. Times were
anxious.

TWO RIVAL AMIRS.

At the moment there were two
rival Amirs. One to whom all
those in Jellalabad had done
obedience; the other supported
by the army and the country.
Would there be civil war? The
question was asked on every side.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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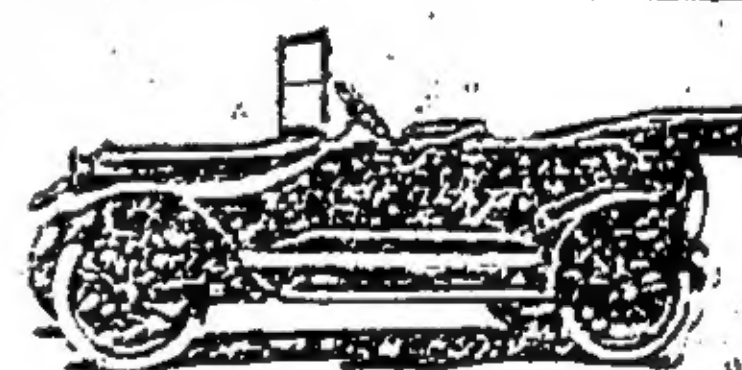
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AFGHANISTAN UNREST.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Those in Jellalabad who had acknowledged Nasrullah feared for the safety of their families in Kabul, who might be made to suffer for their conduct by the Kabul Amir. But nothing great eventuated.

NASRULLAH ABDICATES.

Nasrullah, who saw exactly how things were, abdicated in favour of his nephew and was placed in close confinement, as were also the two elder brothers of Amanullah Khan, the present Amir. There were also arrested the commander-in-chief and his family and all his kin, who were taken to Kabul in chains from Jellalabad. The chains were exceedingly heavy, weighing well over a hundred pounds, and the horses had a severe task in drawing up-hill these prisoners and their heavy chains. About half-way, however, whether out of compassion for the prisoners or the ponies is not known, the chains were ordered to be removed. The commander-in-chief and his family are now in confinement and a new man has been appointed to the office by Amanullah Khan.

The new Amir is a young man of about 26 or 27. He has never been outside Afghanistan. He was educated at home by a private tutor, has an active brain and a keen intelligence, and given good Ministers should give Afghanistan many years of peace and prosperity.

NAVAL ITEMS.

The names of the great Elizabethan sea dogs—Frobisher, Drake, Hawkins, and other heroes who fought the "Dons on the Spanish Main and nearer home—are to be perpetuated in the names of a new type of light cruiser specially designed for foreign service—more especially service within the tropics, such as the East Indies Station, China Station, and the Cape Station. This type of cruiser has a displacement of about 4,500 tons, a speed of 25 knots per hour, and carries an armament of 6-inch guns, products of the late war. Cruisers of this class, when completed, will be able to double the patrol work done in pre-war days by the old crocks and lame ducks, which were deemed good enough to carry the White Ensign into the seas beyond.

Of the much talked-of "C" cruisers, with which the British Navy is now so well equipped, nothing but praise of them is heard. They are swift, well armed, and economical in working and they have earned the praise of Admiral Sims, United States Navy, who compares them favourably with the more pretentious and costly light cruisers which are being built for the Navy of his own country.

GENERAL NEWS.

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE. As a body of American troops and sailors were trooping through the Peers Lobby in the House of Lords each of them took off his hat and hung it for a second on the peg labelled with Lord Kitchener's name. This is a breach of the regulations, but no official notice was taken of the action, which was the outcome of a feeling of regard for the dead Field Marshal.

BOOK SALES.

A wireless message from New York says:—A copy of the first edition of John Eliot's translation of the New Testament into the Indian language brought £360 at an auction. This copy was one of forty sent to England for presentation to Charles II. Also, £400 was paid for a copy of Richard Hakluyt's book on "English Voyages of Discovery," printed in 1599, which a rare Molineux Wright map.

A RARE FIND. What is considered by experts to be an extremely fine example of old Jacobean oak panelling has been discovered by accident at Cambridge at a house known as Benet's House, Newmarket Road. It is valued at about £2,000. A number of prospective buyers are already in the field, including Lord Rothschild. The house is an old-fashioned one, with an overhanging upper storey, and an examination has shown that the interior contains a large amount of 16th century oak. Many of the rooms are completely panelled from floor to ceiling. For generations this has been covered with plaster, wall paper and whitewash.

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Bird's Custard Powder	45
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C & B Yarmouth Bloaters	75
Brand's Essence of Chicken	\$1.25
Brand's Essence of Beef	90
Oxford Sausages in 1 lb & 1 lb tins	65, \$1.10
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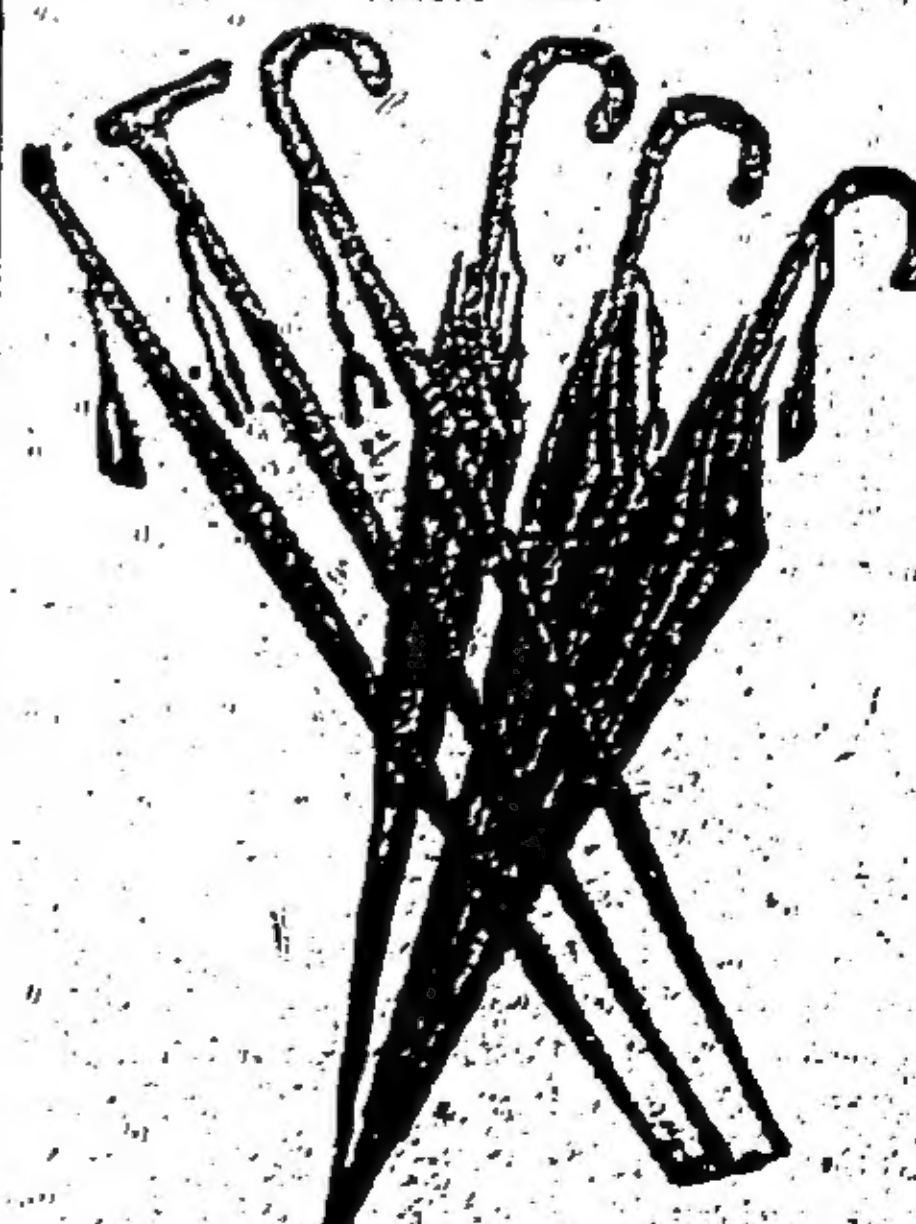
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DEATH.

COOKE.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on May 17, after a long and painful illness, Jennie Flora Cooke, the beloved wife of Mr. F. L. Cooke and mother of Mrs. C. M. W. Reynolds: aged 42 years.

Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 3 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

A DISCREDITED POLICY.

Though up to the time of writing we have no details of the Home Government's proposals regarding Imperial Preference, we know that the policy has now been officially approved, since it has been incorporated in the Budget. This, as the *Times* says, marks an epoch in British Budgets. It has been given the approving seal of public opinion, too, since a telegram has already announced that all the Budget proposals have been adopted by the House of Commons. There was a time, not long ago either, when we should have expected Tariff Reform from no other quarter than Unionist circles, for it was this party which championed it amidst much opposition and misrepresentation and which, incidentally was thus more progressive than either the Liberals or the Labourites. But the war has brought about many changes and amongst these the return of a Coalition Government, whose principal leaders are Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, it is this very mixed body of men that we have to thank for taking a step which has been long seen to be advisable in the interests of the Empire as a whole.

As was to be expected, the Radicals are still in the backwash so far as this question is concerned, and so we see Mr. Donald MacLean declaring in the House of Commons, that this Imperial Preference proposal is intended to start a great system of Tariff Reform which must include food taxes. Where he gets his ideas from we have not the faintest idea, and he was effectively answered by Mr. Chamberlain, who asserted that it is no part of the Government's scheme to impose new duties on food. Mr. MacLean is evidently one of the type of men who is very much content with things as they are and who meets trouble halfway when considering the possibility of making a change. So he believes, or says he does, that the tea preference will irritate China and possibly affect our trade relations and exports. Anybody might think from such an assertion that Britain is striking out on a policy totally new to the world. What about the other nations of the globe whose fiscal systems are the reverse of our so-called Free Trade? Have they found that their trade relations have been injured by preserving the right of discrimination in certain lines? Obviously they have not, or they would all have been Free Traders long ago. Mr. MacLean and his supporters, we are told, will fight the Imperial Government's proposal, "which would smash Free Trade." Of course, it will; and that is precisely what is needed. Britain has stood; in fiscal matters, all too long in sorry isolation. She is beginning to learn that there is wisdom in other nations' methods.

It is common knowledge that the Dominions have long yearned for the introduction of some such system as has now been decided upon, and if we want any further proofs of Dominion feeling on the matter we have it in the latest utterances of Dominion statesmen which have come over the cables. These expressions of opinion unanimously approve the new methods and even favour a development of the principle now belatedly admitted. Preference will obviously be of mutual benefit to the Colonies and the Mother Country, and, as Sir George Perley says, it will afford the Dominions an opportunity of supplying goods to the British markets which formerly came from enemy countries, thus helping the Empire to become self-supporting. But above all, it will give Britain the power to negotiate with other nations on a more equitable basis. All too long have foreign countries been permitted to flood our country with their goods, without let or hindrance, whilst we have had to pay import dues in doing trade with them. That is a manifestly unfair system. It is time we scrapped it. And we are going to.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SUMMER-TIME.

We observe from a recent Home paper that Summer Time began on 30th March. The night before, the clock was put forward an hour. On another page in the same paper there appears an account of a heavy snowfall in the London and Home Counties district, which lasted for five hours and left the ground covered to a depth of seven inches. Traffic was everywhere impeded, horses attached to heavily-laden vehicles being unable to pull their loads through the snow. The day before yesterday, a belated Reuter's telegram informed us that again on April 28th, England was swept by a terrific blizzard. The snowfall topped its previous record by another inch, and thousands of telephone and telegraphic wires were down. Under these circumstances, the thought of starting the good old summer time must have been anything but cheering. To be officially warned to put forward the clock is one thing, but to dispense with overcoats, thick flannels, don summer suits and put up the thermometer is a different thing entirely.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF INDIA.

Mr. Winston Churchill, as Reuter's Agency informed us a couple of days ago, stated in the House of Commons that there was a crying need for men for military duties in France, on the Rhine, in Ireland, Egypt, India and elsewhere. Over three million soldiers and civilian workers have been demobilised and as a result, the ranks of the British Army in occupied territories considerably. We cannot help thinking that in view of the large number of troops in the various theatres who have been demobilised, the demobilisation of the rest should not be too rapid. We want a large Army to protect India and Egypt. Indian troops in the Middle East, Palestine and Mesopotamia have been reduced to 20,550; 42,750 and 63,000 respectively. These figures are the establishment of Indian troops which are being maintained in the Armies of Occupation. The composition of all our forces depends on a certain proportion being maintained in British and Indian troops, and recent events have emphasised the necessity of fixing that proportion at a high level. Large drafts, we understand, have left England for Egypt and Constantinople recently and we dare say units are now being drafted to India, for that country does not boast of an Army anything in proportion to its importance and size. The preliminary reductions in the strength of the Indian Army commenced in January of this year, and these were completed, with a few minor exceptions, by 1st March, about 200,000 men in all being discharged during January and February. Units in India, we are told, are now at the approximate strength at which they will be maintained when Peace is signed. We trust that the sudden attack of the Afghans on India will make the Secretary of State for India realise the folly of having anything but a strong army in the country.

WAKE UP COLUMBIANS!

With such a large American community in Hongkong it is surprising that they possess no Club of their own here. No obduracy, jealousy or grigginess exists among the Americans, and seeing that no anti-social disruptive forces are ingrained in the Hongkong Americans, there is every reason to hope that ere long a move will be made in the direction of establishing a Club. Every "foreign" community in the Colony possesses a social club, why should the Americans be outside the social pale? Yesterday we published a letter from a visiting American deploring the lack of a common meeting place. We hope some interest will be taken in the matter and that the suggestion will blossom and ripen. An American Club would not only constitute a form on which could be concentrated social activities but lead to and develop other aspects of life which are now restrained by the absence of communion. And even the business man would find it a useful medium for the pursuit of his avocation. In these stirring times, when a period of reconstruction is in process and a new dispensation being ushered in, the Americans should unite and have a Club where they can exchange opinions and cement acquaintances. The formation of the Red Cross Chapter somewhat helped to bring American ladies in this Colony together. How much more useful would an American Club be?

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

PRESENTATION OF THE PEACE TERMS.

TWO GERMAN NOTES.

Berne, May 10.
Rantzau has presented a Note to M. Clemenceau in which he asserts that the basis of the agreed-on Peace of Right has been abandoned in momentous points. The Draft Treaty contains demands which no peoples can bear. Moreover, experts believe that much is incapable of accomplishment. The German Delegation will provide a detailed proof and will constantly furnish observations and material to the Entente.

Rantzau later presented a second Note defining the Delegations' attitude towards the question of a League of Nations by transmitting a German programme which the delegation were of opinion contained essential suggestions concerning the League. The delegation reserved the right to express detailed views regarding the Entente Draft and asks whether and in what circumstances it is contemplated to invite Germany to enter the League, in view of the fact that Germany is asked to sign the Statutes of the League as a component part of the Draft Treaty, but she is not included among the States invited to enter the League.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Berlin, May 8.
While still denouncing the peace terms, the *Freiheit* says: "We must sign, however, because experience shows that refusal to sign will increase our misfortunes."

UNSPEAKABLE GRIEF.

Berlin, May 9.
The President of the Imperial Ministry has telegraphed to the Governments of the German States asking them to order an expression of the "most bitter disappointment and unspeakable grief" caused by the peace terms, to suspend all public amusements for a week and allow the theatres to produce only plays "corresponding to the seriousness of these grievous days."

"ANOTHER" GROUSE.

Berlin, May 9.
A joint proclamation of the Imperial Prussian Governments assures the Eastern Prussians that the Government Republic will do its utmost to ward off the dangers threatening them. It declares the proposed territorial changes in East Prussia are irreconcilable with President Wilson's principles and are a complete economic barrier between Germany and the great Prussian people.

GERMAN CABINET'S DECISION.

Zurich, May 9.
The German Cabinet has settled the terms of the Note which it is handing to the Allies forthwith.

HUNGARY'S POSITION.

Paris, May 9.
The *Echo de Paris* states that the invitation to attend the Peace negotiations, addressed to the Hungarians, was stopped in the course of transmission, owing to the Allies realising M. Belakun's desperate position.

THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATES.

Paris, May 9.
The Austrian Peace Delegates have been invited to Paris for May 12. The nomination of these delegates is being delayed owing to differences respecting incorporation with Germany. The Austrian press indicates there is a growing opinion against incorporation. A Council of Foreign Ministers has met to discuss the boundaries of Austria and Hungary.

Vienna, May 9.
The Austrian National Assembly unanimously approved of the appointment of Herr Renner, the German Austrian Plenipotentiary, to the Peace Conference, assisted by the Christian-Socialist Herr Guertler and the Pan German, Herr Schoenbauer.

ISOLATING ENEMY GROUPS.

Paris, May 9.
A number of villas at St. Germain-en-Laye are being requisitioned for the Austrian and Hungarian Delegates, sufficiently apart in order that the Austro-Hungarians cannot communicate. The conferences will be held at the Chateau St. Germain.

CHINA'S DEMANDS.

Paris, May 9.
It is understood that Peking has instructed the Chinese Delegates not to sign the Peace Treaty, owing to the nature of the Kiauchau-Shantung settlement. The Delegates contend that without a written promise, China's position will worsen under Japanese Treaties, which are specifically pledged to return Kiauchau.

GERMAN FEDERAL MEETING.

Copenhagen, May 10.
The German Government has convoked a meeting of representatives of Federal States at Berlin on May 12.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Copenhagen, May 10.
The clause in the Peace Treaty providing for a plebiscite in South Schleswig is causing much excitement and dissatisfaction. Newspapers declare that the population is German, whom Denmark does not want as it would lead to future racial conflicts. The Political Committee of the Riksdag, after conferring with the Government, telegraphed to the Danish Minister in Paris that the Government and the Riksdag have insisted on the enforcement of principle of nationality.

WHY RANTZAU REMAINED SEATED.

Paris, May 10.
Rantzau's Secretary says Rantzau spoke at the Peace Conference seated because he could not master his voice nor his knees and was afraid he would be unable to stand.

PROOF OF GERMANY'S ABILITY TO PAY.

Berlin, May 7.
At the Peace Committee of the Assembly, Herr Dernburg announced the appointment of an Imperial Commissioner to promote export trade. He said Germany still had goods enough to export and was even able to manufacture them.

SWISS DEMANDS.

Berne, May 10.
It is officially announced that Switzerland has demanded equitable representation on the Rhine Navigation Commission; a revision of the Rhine Navigation Convention of 1858, in order to place Basle as far as possible in the position of a seaport; the alteration of the Rhine bridges to enable free navigation to Basle; freedom of ships from navigation taxation; and the dismantling of the Rhine fortifications.

DELEGATES LEAVE FOR GERMANY.

Versailles, May 11.
Six members of the German Delegation departed last evening for Germany, bearing the observations of the technical advisers to the Plenipotentiaries.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ERA.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, May 10.
President Wilson, speaking at the International Law Society in Paris, said one of the things which had disturbed him in recent months was the unqualified hope men entertained everywhere of the immediate emancipation from things that hampered and oppressed them. We must see that those who hope were not disappointed, by showing them processes whereby that hope must be realised, processes of law and slow disentanglement from the many things that bound people in the past. The habits of society must be slowly altered and adapted. One thing which would be of most consequence in future was the intelligent development of International Law. In one sense this great unprecedented war was fought to give validity to International Law and prove it had a reality, which no nation could afford to disregard; that while there was no International authority as yet to enforce it, it nevertheless had something greater behind, namely the moral rectitude of mankind. If it could now give International Law vitality, which we could have only if it was a real expression of our moral judgments, we should have completed in some sense the work this war was intended to emphasise. In the new League of Nations we were starting upon uncharted seas, therefore we must have, he would not say audacity, but the steadiness of purpose necessary in such novel circumstances. We must not be afraid of new things, or intolerant of old things. Unless one knew the pressure of life in humbler classes one knew nothing of life whatever. Those who could sit sometimes at leisure and read pleasant books, think of the long past and project the long future were not specimens of mankind. Specimens of mankind had no time to do that and we must use our leisure to feel with them and think for them so that we could translate their desires into fact as far as possible and see that justice was accomplished. It was an easy word to say and a noble word upon the tongue, but one of the most difficult enterprises of human spirit. In a sense the old enterprise of National Law was played out. The future of mankind depended more upon relations of nations to one another and the realisation of the common brotherhood of mankind, than upon the separate selfish development of national systems or law. Men who could think the common thoughts of humanity were men who would be the most servicable in the immediate future. God grant there be many of them.

NEW NAVAL PAY SCHEME.

London, May 10.
The Government has approved the decisions of the Admiralty arising from the Report of the Jerram Committee on the pay of the Navy. Marines will be paid in future at naval instead of military rates. The total annual cost of the new rates, initially is £4,447,000 and eventually £6,148,000.

Able Seamen with six years' service can now obtain a weekly wage of from 31/- to 53/- shillings, the latter with allowances and including value of food; if married with two children, 80/-, including separation allowance.

Petty Officers' pay ranges from 49/- to 53/- according to service, and if married with two children, from 97/- to 107/- with allowances.

Chief Petty Officers may reach 128/-. The new scale is retrospective to February 1, 1919.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LATEST REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

Halifax, May 9.

Two American seaplanes have arrived. New York, May 9.
The missing seaplane N C 4, flying to Halifax, was towed into Chatham Harbour, Massachusetts, all safe. The machine was forced to descend owing to engine trouble.

St. Johns, May 10.

Two American seaplanes have arrived at Trepassay.
American airmen expect to attempt a flight to the Azores at the end of next week. A Handley-Page machine has arrived aboard a steamer.

AFGHANS IN MOSCOW.

London, May 10.

A Bolshevik report says an Afghan Mission has arrived at Moscow.

EXTINGUISHING THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Paris, May 9.

It is understood that the Naval terms of the Treaty will completely extinguish the Austrian Navy. The question of the distribution of the vessels among the Allies will be settled later.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRONG CHINESE ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE.

BOYCOTT GROWING IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 16.

The Chinese papers are throwing out Japanese advertisements. The city is plastered with hand-bills and advertisements urging the Chinese to observe the boycott, which is growing stronger.

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DAY-BY-DAY.

THE TRUTH WOULD SEEM LESS BRUTAL IF PEOPLE WERE BETTER-ACQUAINTED WITH IT.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 3, amounted to 72,194 tons and the sales during the period, to 74,685 tons.

Yesterday's health return shows six cases of plague (five fatal and one non-fatal case of diphtheria). The sufferer in the last-named case was a Britisher.

There will be a feast of turtle soup in one of the local hotels, this evening. Six coolies were seen carrying a huge specimen of the testudinate reptile from the Praya to a local hotel this morning.

Gambling is an infectious habit. It gripped a number of Chinese in Western Street yesterday. Four of them who were brought into the Police Station by the Police were this morning brought before the Magistrate. They were each ordered to pay a \$3 fee to the Police.

Shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. will be interested to learn that a strong rumour is prevalent in the Colony that the Company has just concluded the sale of some of their property at a very high price to a well-known firm.

After stealing a suit of clothing and \$7.10 in money from a certain house in Wanchai, a thief hastened to put the greatest distance possible between himself and the chance of any arrest, by retreating in a sampan to Kowloon. Justice, however, came after him, and one of her minions captured him in Nathan Road. To-day the thief started on a contract for six weeks' hard labour at the local Gaol.

A Chinese woman was this morning remanded on bail at the Police Court on a charge of unlawfully receiving and harbouring a married woman, 26 years of age. A boarding house runner who was caught with an automatic pistol in his possession on the Hun Tak Wharf yesterday was this morning fined \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

"He has been sent from the Colony three times recently. The C. S. P. has ordered that men who come back persistently should be charged." With these words, Inspector Brazil opened a case, to be tried by Mr. E. E. Lindell, of a blind mendicant who was charged with soliciting alms. The man was fined \$5, or 10 days, and ordered to be sent back to Canton.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D. S. P. (R.), state:—
Band Practices.—Tuesday, 20th May; Tuesday, 27th May.

MADAME MELBA.

Among the passengers on the Cunard liner Caronia, which arrived at Liverpool from New York recently, was Madame Melba. During the past four years the famous soprano has raised in Australia and America nearly £100,000 for the Red Cross. Although Madame Melba's first appearance in opera at Covent Garden was 32 years ago the richness and purity of her voice remains unimpaired. The Australian prima donna has celebrated over 25 seasons at Covent Garden alone. Last year, for her services in organising patriotic work in Australia, she was created a Dame Commander of the British Empire.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One unconsidered trifle in the matter of the disposal of the German colonies is the cost of their conquest. We call it a trifle, and so it seems in these days of taking a billion as unity, yet the sum is fairly respectable, measured on the old scale. Estimates of the outlay on the campaign for the conquest of German Southwest Africa, also East Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroons, foot up no less than \$1,500,000,000. Who is going to pay for this? Not the colonies themselves. Their revenues could not meet even the interest charge. Will the League of Nations, which is to take mandatory control of the colonies, foot the bill? This is highly improbable. Great Britain would surely object to shouldering the entire burden—especially if she does not get the German colonies. The whole question is but one of the thousand complexities which it is so easy to handle three thousand miles from Paris, but which necessarily take time and gray matter there.—*New York Evening Post.*

Between passenger aeroplanes and the Channel tunnel a stock subject for British jokes threatens to disappear at the very time that prohibition obliterates one of the stock American subjects. It used to be a rare month in which *Punch* or *Tit-Bits* did not furnish a new jest concerning the seafaring Channel victims. Indeed, a combination of the Channel joke and the joke about the bewildered drunken man gave *Punch* one of its happiest hits: a picture of a hopelessly intoxicated gentleman splashing about in the dark Serpentine, and exclaiming, as the policeman's bull's-eye flashed upon him: "At last, the lights of Dover! Even the French have since the days of Napoleon at Boulogne exercised a rather ironic wit upon the Channel passage, and they cannot turn to St. George's Channel to keep vestiges of it alive, as the British may. But it was bound to come. Since Thackeray's time the Channel has been less and less what it was. By great train ferries in the war the British seem to have robbed it of all its funny, terrors.

To what extent are women keeping their jobs as the men return? asks a New York paper. The State Bureau of Women in Industry has made a study of 117 plants employing 25,744 women, of whom 13,643 were replacing men, which warrants the belief that great numbers of women will stay with their work. The study is incomplete, because by no means all the soldiers are yet back; but this incompleteness is less than it might seem, for a statement of intention was elicited from many employers. No less than 82 per cent. of the plants will keep at least part of the women, and over one-half are going to retain all of them. In the few plants that were discharging all women employees, most were doing so because of cancelled Government contracts. The investigators found many instances where women were discharged because of physical, mechanical, or temperamental incapacity, but they were much fewer than instances in which they did equal work for less pay. Only 7 per cent. received as high pay as men. It needs no ingenuity to see an argument for the Minimum Wage Bill in the Bureau's statement:—"Primarily women are being retained because they allow manufacture at less cost per unit of production and with less friction between management and workers. Women are much more easily satisfied than men, they will work for a longer period of time on smaller wages, they are pliable and submissive to routine."

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending May 26, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
May 21.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to-day, is 2s. 1d.
THE END OF THE DROUGHT.
May 21.—The Tyam and Pokfulam reservoirs are now full to overflowing, the latter having a depth of five inches over the overflow gauge.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
May 21.—The anniversary of the Queen's birthday will be celebrated in Hongkong on Friday next. The occasion will be observed as a public holiday by the Government departments and the banks of the Colony. His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee at Government House from 12 to 1 p.m.

WRONG BEARINGS.
May 21.—Our reliable and highly esteemed contemporary, the *Daily Press*, in its interesting and instructive issue of this morning, states that—"The British steamer *Fokien*, from Swatow the 19th May, had light southerly winds and fog in the Gulf of Pechili. From Promontory of Shaweisha S.E. winds and fog. Thence S.W. with incessant rain to Tungying, thence wind N.N.E. from fresh to gale in squalls, steady rain." And now we pause to think a trifle and take a long breath. The editor of the *Telegraph* has been shipmates with Capt. W. Davis and therefore can from experience, testify that the genial William is without exception the most charming and most audacious rascal on the China Coast—which means, in a Pickwickian sense of course, that he could, under ordinary circumstances and on any topic give Ananias of old a good 10 lbs. and an easy beating—but as a sailor and a navigator he stands second to none. And it is in view of this latter fact that we want Capt. Davis to explain what he was doing on a voyage from Swatow to Hongkong fooling around in the Gulf of Pechili, dodging winds and fog from the Promontory of Shaweisha and getting wet from the incessant rains in the vicinity of Tungying.

JUNE CAPSIZES.
May 23.—It is reported that a Chinese junk with about 400 passengers from Hongkong on board (escaping from the plague) capsized and sank, yesterday in the Cap-sui-moon Pass. No reliable details have yet come to hand.

SHARKS IN LYEMOON PASS.
May 23.—Two large sharks each about twelve feet in length, were sighted by officers of the Chinese Imperial Customs service, yesterday in the Lyemoon Pass steering straight as a dart for Hongkong Harbour. Although sharks have up to date, given no trouble, it will perhaps be wise on the part of bathers to run up unnecessary risks for the present.

WASTE OF WATER.
May 24.—Where are the energetic attaches of the Water and Drains Department? We ask this simple question because it is a fact that a number of the water taps in the houses of Tai-ping-Shan district are leaking while others have been broken short off and have been partially bunged up with rags. A thorough inspection of the water taps in all occupied and unoccupied houses throughout the Colony would appear to be advisable at the present time.

VICTORIAN EXHIBITION.
May 25.—The proposed exhibition of Victorian products is notified for Monday and Tuesday next in the Victoria Hotel. All who are interested in getting better and far cheaper food than Hongkong has ever yet had the chance to enjoy, should make a point of looking in and asking a few questions.

INCENDIARISM.
May 25.—A reward of \$500 is being offered by the Hongkong Government for information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the shop at No. 137 Queen's Road West, on the evening of the 15th inst.

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEER CORPS.
Major J. A. R. Glennie has been promoted Lieut. Colonel and acts temporarily as Commandant S. V. C. The resignation of Lieut. Colonel Derrick, S. V. A., as Commandant S. V. C. is accepted and he is promoted Colonel.

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

Helsingfors, May 1.
The Bolsheviks have closed the Russo-Finnish frontier, which resulted in similar steps by the Finnish Government. The Finnish naval flag was hoisted for the first time to-day.

London, May 3.
The War Office states that in reports from Archangel dated May 1st and May 2nd, General Ironside states that long anticipated and serious enemy attacks on the Dvina and Vaga fronts have commenced. Bolshevik gunboats appeared opposite the Dvina front and shelled our positions spasmodically, but no casualties have so far been caused. The gunboats were forced to withdraw owing to the fire of our sixty-pounder guns. After a long bombardment the enemy attacked on the Vaga front in great strength, being repulsed everywhere with great loss. Our men fought splendidly. The ice on the Dvina has now completely broken up and it is expected the river will be navigable to our gunboats within a week.

Copenhagen, May 3.
Owing to the German coup-d'etat at Libau and the weakening of the Left front the Bolsheviks are able to transfer considerable forces to Estonia, where there is sanguinary fighting with numerically superior Bolshevik forces. Armoured trains and motor cars are greatly participating on both sides. The Bolsheviks did not capture the town of Narva, which was almost destroyed by the violent Bolshevik bombardment, but the Estonians were obliged to surrender the town of Bujen.

London, May 1.
A Bolshevik communique states that the Bolsheviks, attacking the Archangel front, advanced from the left bank of the Dvina to south of Shuvelga River but were held up by floods. It admits that the Bolsheviks in the Murmansk region have retired thirty miles west of Petozerovsk "under pressure of the enemy."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

With the recurrence of unemployment, the problem of immigration—more particularly from the Far East—has again come into prominence. There is an insistent demand for the deportation of enemy aliens and for the prohibition, for the time being, of alien immigration from any but British countries. There are 22,000 aliens in British Columbia, excluding Chinese and Japanese, of whom there are some 40,000 as well as a few thousand natives of India. Out of a total population of approximately 350,000 nearly 20 per cent. are aliens. People are looking to the Peace Conference to show the way to some satisfactory settlement of the problem of Oriental immigration.

ECHO OF THE PAST.

The father confessor of the Duchess of Hohenberg, who with her husband Archduke Franz Ferdinand was murdered at Sarajevo in June 1914, states that the Archduke was deliberately lured to Sarajevo with the intention of allowing him to be assassinated and that no precautions were taken to ensure his safety. The guilt is attributed to the late Count Tisza and three members of the then Hungarian Government.

CHOLERA AMONG TELEGRAPHISTS.

Calcutta, April 30.—There has been a serious outbreak of cholera among employees of the Calcutta telegraph office since Sunday last. About a hundred telegraphists and clerks including 82 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 15 Indians are reported absent from work while 15 persons are reported to be down with cholera. So far there have been three deaths reported.

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DILWARA	2nd May	due Bombay about 10th June
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EMPRESS OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

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HAMA	T. 15,930	June at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	*Tango Maru	SAT, 24th
HAMA	T. 13,560	May at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru	SAT, 21st
	T. 9,600	June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE.	*Shizuoka M.	FRI, 16th
	T. 12,520	May at noon.
LONDON & Antwerp via S'pore,	*Kaga Maru	SATUR, 31st
Penang, Colombo, Suez and	T. 12,300	May at noon.
Port Said		

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-	*Aki Maru	WED, 21st
boanaga, Thursday Is., Town-	T.	May at 11 a.m.
sville, Brisbane & Sydney		

NEW YORK via Japan	*Tatsuno M.	TUESDAY,
	T. 14,930	27th May.
	(Cargo only)	

BOMBAY via Singapore and	Kirin M.	SATUR,
Colombo	T. 7,760	24th May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-	Tenzan Maru	MONDAY,
ang and Rangoon	T.	19th May

Shipping from Hongkong subject to alterations. Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sails hence. *Fushimi Maru SUN, 22nd June, at 11 a.m. *Katori Maru SUN, 13th July, at 11 a.m. For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA S. YASUDA, Manager. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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KOREA MARU	16th June
TENYO MARU	21st July
NIPPON MARU	7th July

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SHIPPING NEWS

RANGOON PILOTS' MEMORIAL.

The question of the Rangoon pilots' memorial has become so serious that it was decided to hold a conference at Government House at which a number of gentlemen, including several not connected with the port were called in by the Lieutenant-Governor to give their opinion. It is generally stated in shipping circles and it is not denied by the pilots themselves that their demands had been largely granted but no time had been named when the new conditions would become effective. The pilots presented an ultimatum to the Government that unless their grievances are remedied they would stop work on May 1.

WORKING EXPENSES.

Mr. Hurley, the U. S. Shipping Controller, provides elaborate statistics indicating formidable American competition. But ocean competition is very largely, indeed entirely, controlled by the rate of wages obtaining on land, and that rate in the case of the United States is so phenomenally high that she can never hope to staff her ships. The great game of the ocean, writes Prof. Moreton Frewen, is not for her; the prizes in that land of opportunity are too tempting. He goes on to state: My friend, Mr. Robert Dollar, of the "Dollar Line" of steamships, which run between San Francisco and China, gives the following figures of three sister ships he has operated during the past year, one under American registry, one under British, and the third under Japanese. The American ship, with a complement of forty-seven hands, has cost him \$3,720 (£744, or, rather, £800 at the new rate of exchange) per month; the British, with thirty-six hands, \$261 a month; the Japanese, with thirty-six hands, £155 a month. Mr. Dollar adds that in 1913 "the percentage of American ships operating in American trade on the Pacific was 36.1, and of Japanese 26.05. It has now dropped to American 1.97, as against 50.90 per cent. for Japanese." The competition on the ocean we have to reckon with is the growing competition of Japan—Japan immensely enriched by the war, and about to be a large purchaser of American tonnage, and also the competition of the Scandinavian communities, where the rate of wages-rules low.

EXPLOSION ON AMERICAN STEAMER.

Opinions are divided as to the cause of the explosion of a hand grenade, that occurred on board the American steamer Santa Cruz when cargo was being discharged from it at the wharves on Tuesday last, says the Singapore Free Press of May 10. While some persist in attributing the incident to premeditation, or some evil-disposed individual on board having exposed the grenade in such a way as to come in contact with the cargo lifting hook, others are disposed to dismiss the episode as an accident pure and simple. It is not to be wondered that such wild rumours are afloat, especially as the matter has now been given into the hands of the military, and whether the proceedings of the Board of Enquiry are to see the light of day or not, there is the assurance that the matter is receiving its full attention. According to the last account available it appears that from the cargoes of hand grenades which the Santa Cruz had carried previously for the use of troops in connection with the Allied Siberian Campaign, one of these had got astray and was lodged in the hold of the steamer. Apparently a Tamil coolie found it and through curiosity began to prod it with a hook. It started to fuse and the coolie dropped it on to one of the cigar cases in the hold. Had it not been for this incident, which rendered the case a sort of sand bag, it would have fared far worse than it did with the coolies, about 16 of them altogether, who were in the hold at the time. It was really marvellous that except the five of the coolies who were rather seriously injured and are now lying in hospital, no other casualty occurred in spite of the fact that splinters escaped through the embedded mass of cigars and pierced several packages in the hold. The shell is what the Americans term a "pineapple" grenade, so called from the likeness of the inside granular arrangement to the notched surface of a pineapple. The bomb is about twice the size of a cricket ball.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	18th May at 4 light
STOW, W'WEL, C'FOO & T'TSIN	Kueichow	18th May at noon
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	Kalong	20th May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	20th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Pakhoi	22nd May at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	22nd May at noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Yingchow	25th May at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Hupei	25th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Tean	27th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	29th May at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 36, Hongkong May 17, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijibodas	Java	in port 17th May	21st May	Java
Tijmanoeek	Java	23rd May	24th May	Shanghai
Tijlajap	Java	23rd May	28th May	Japan
Tijlilong	Japan	23rd May	30th May	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	FRI, 16th May at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 20th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Sat, 17th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Mon, 19th May at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Wingtang	Mon, 19th May at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kumsang	Wed, 21st May at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri, 23rd May at 4 light.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sat, 24th May at 4 light.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sat, 24th May at 4 light.
MANILA	Fuensang	Mon, 26th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading are issued for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong, when indicated on chart.

SENEGAL LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Senegal by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dais calling at Swatow and Chiofou.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin via Swatow and Chiofou.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK Saturday, June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Major MACDONALD, R.K.D.C., retired.



Mr. A. MCINTYRE,
Chief Engineer s.s. Haitan, retired.

Further Pictures of the Shanghai Volunteer Inspection.

(Pictures by Burr Photo Co.)



The crowd at the Saluting Point.

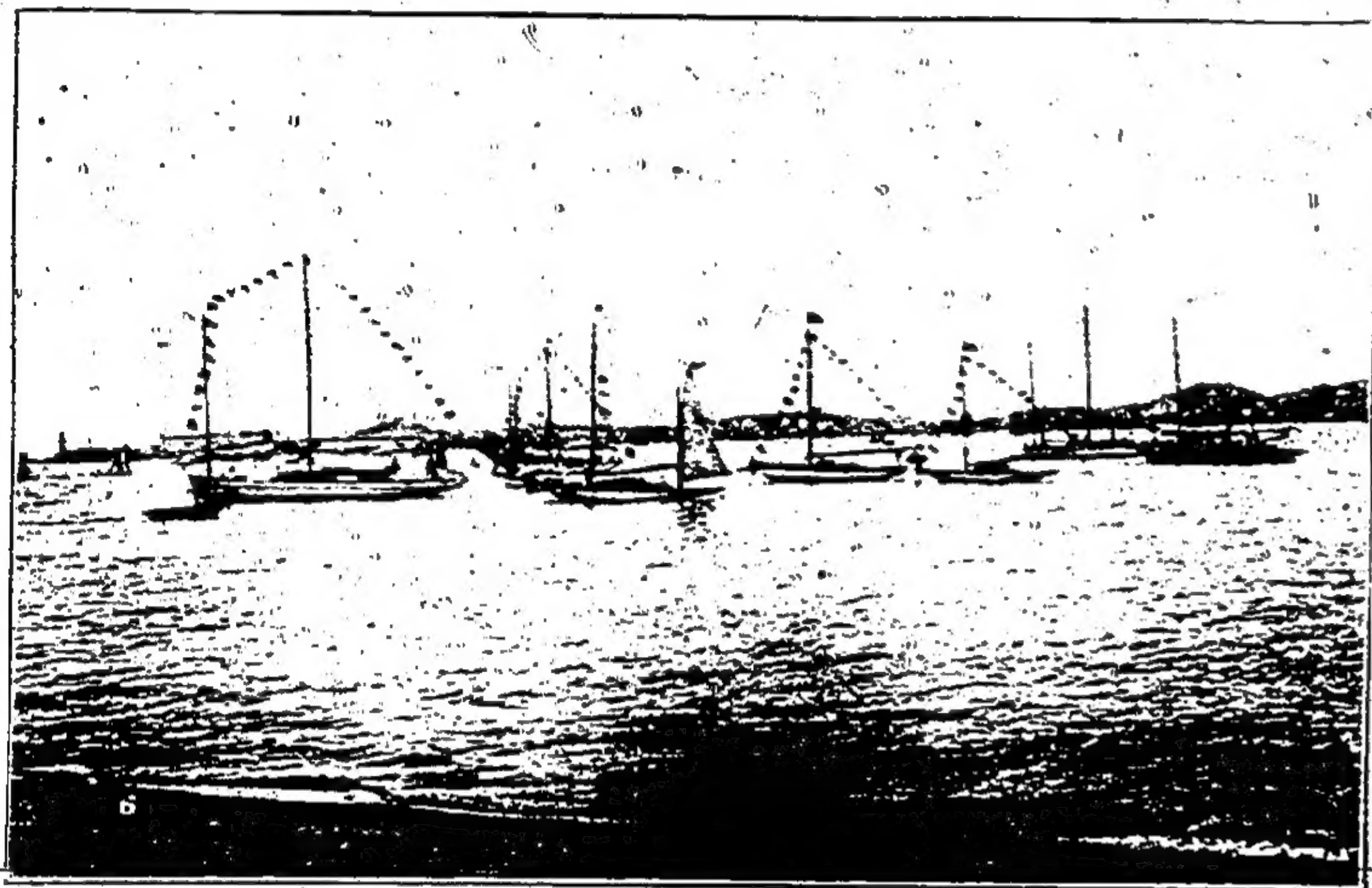


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's Closing Cruise.

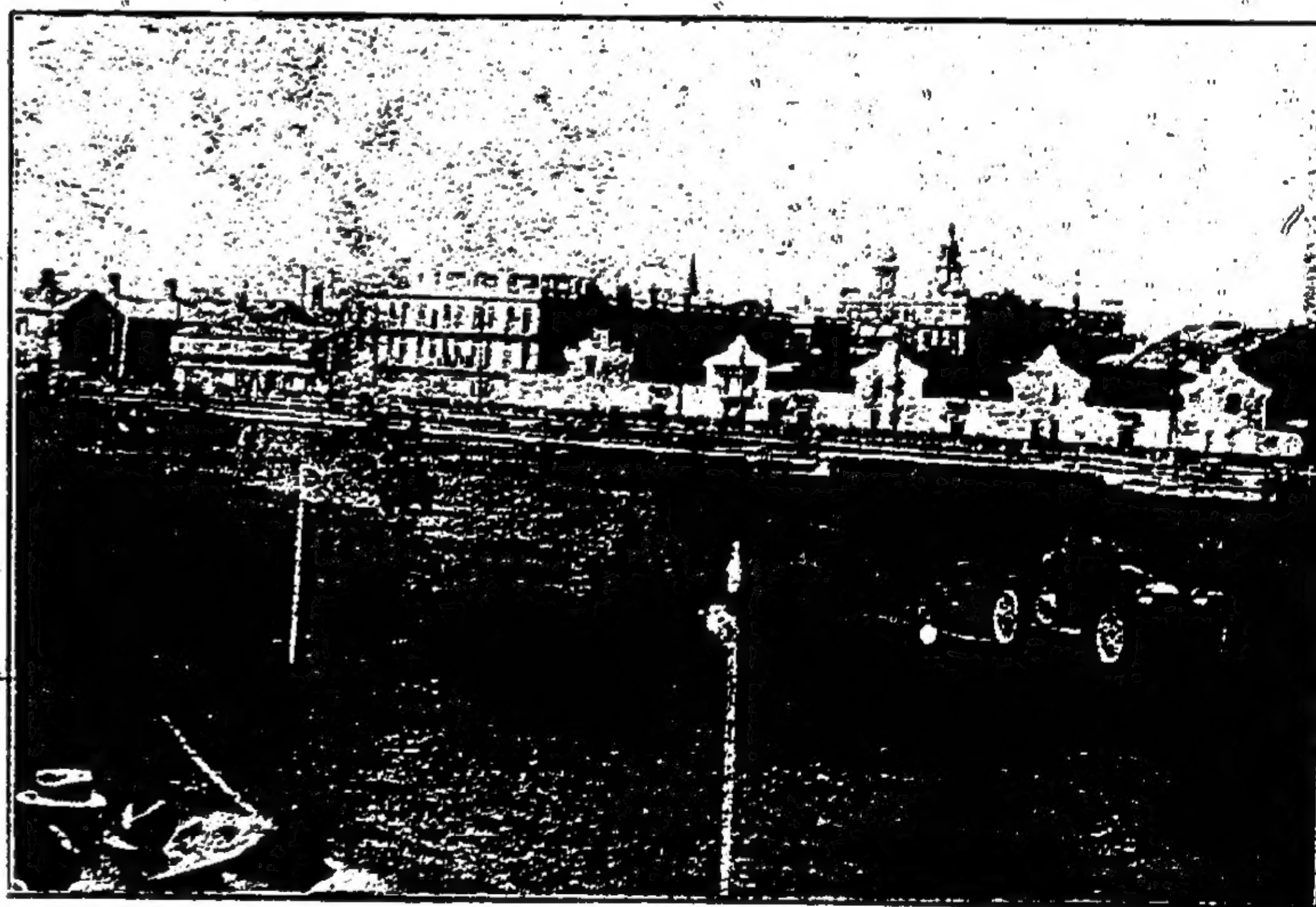


Field Artillery.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

R.H.K. Yacht Club—Presentation of Prizes.



The Motor Section.

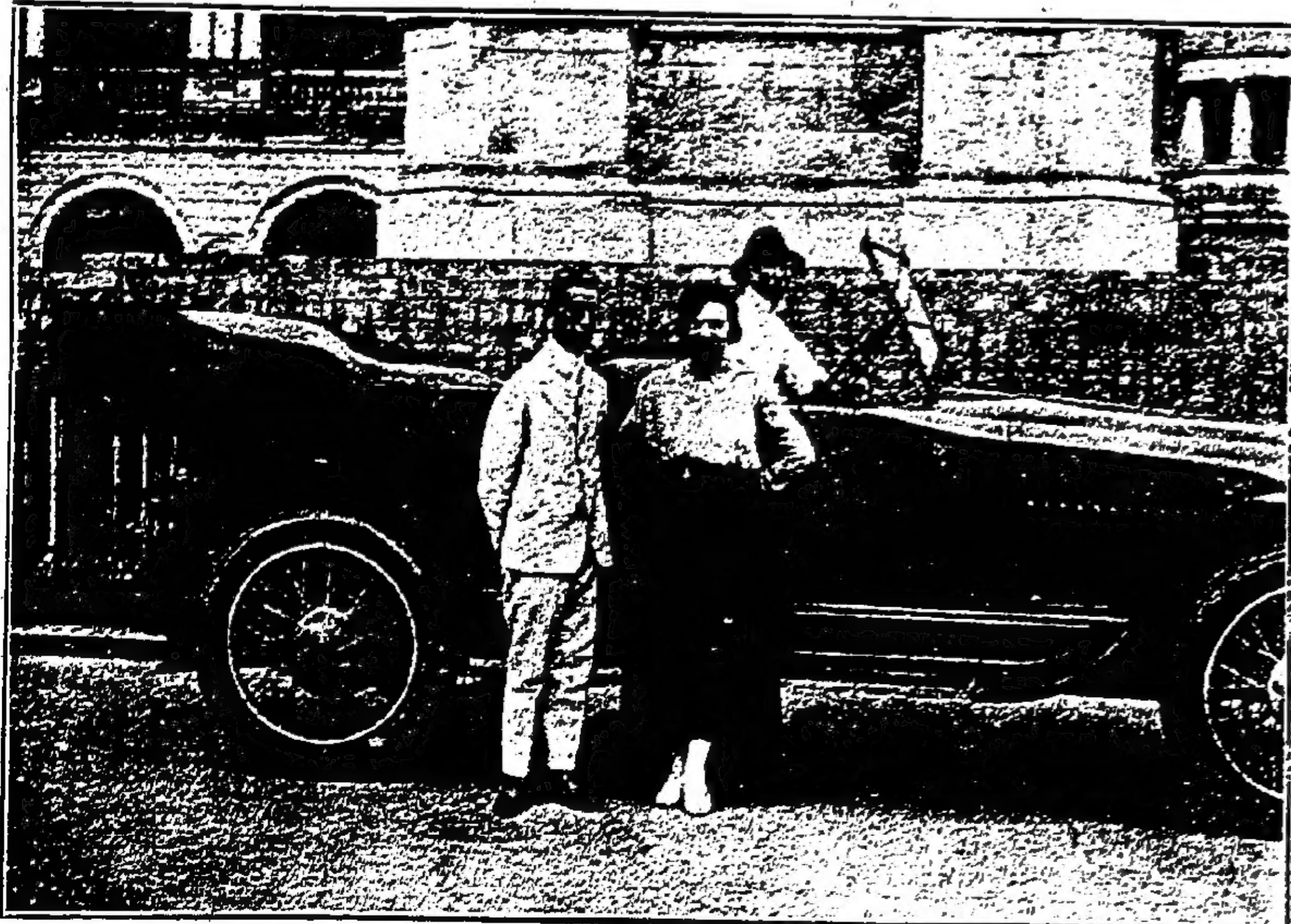
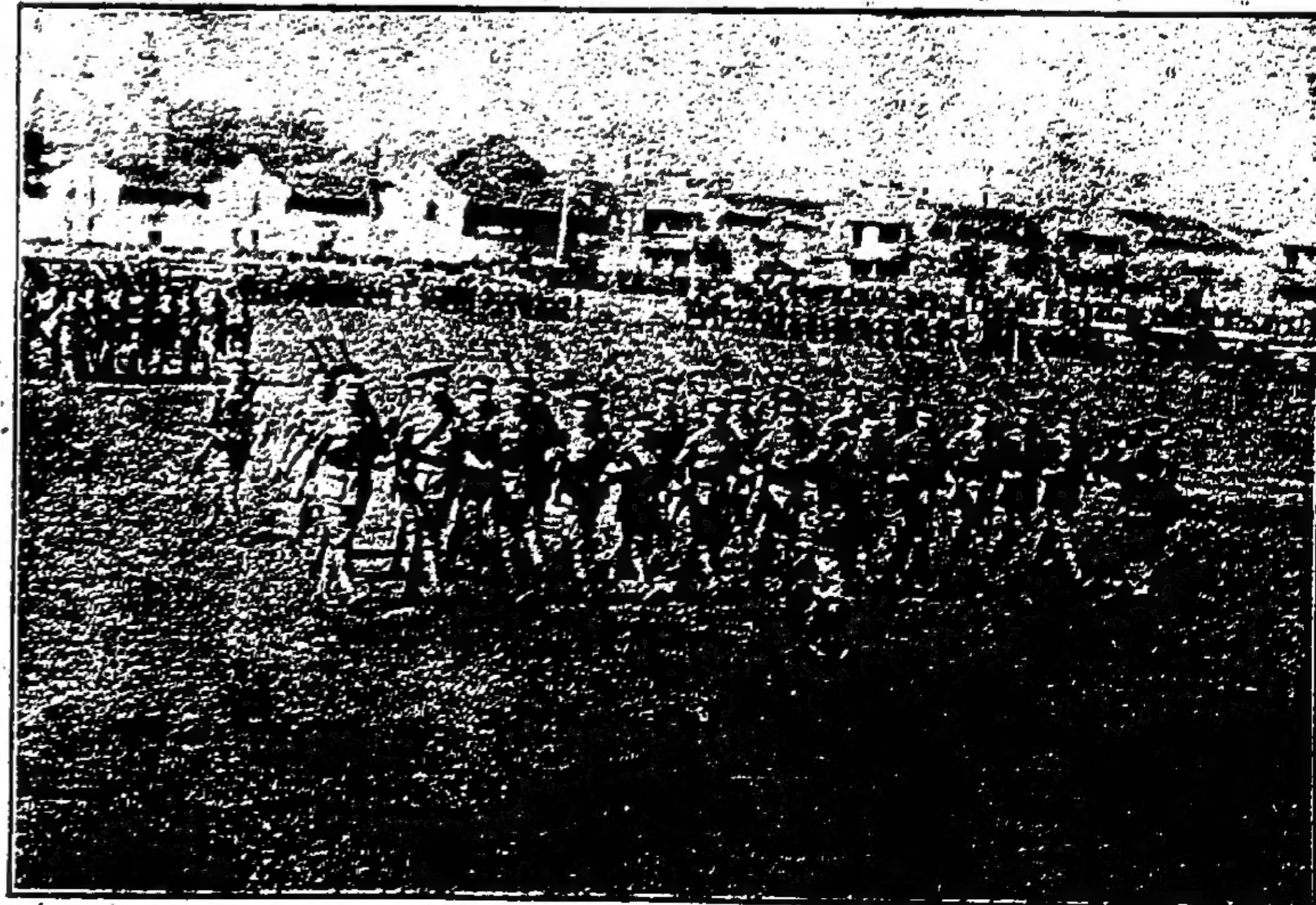


Photo: Mee Cheong.

A Recent Picture of Capt. Tom Gunn, the Chinese aviator.



An Infantry Company.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 2nd June. (Call Marañillo).
"ANDES MARU" Monday, 14th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Wednesday, 21st May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 18th May.

JAPAN PORTS.—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"SIAM MARU" Friday, 16th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 4

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

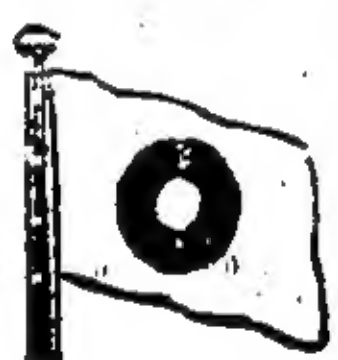
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following

U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

will be despatched for

SEATTLE, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST MUNHAM" " " 25th.

"WEST CELINA" " " July 5th.

"WEST HEMATITE" " " 5th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ...

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ...

SAILING DATE

... about May, 22nd.

... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.

792.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination Vessel's Name For Freight To be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Singapore and Bangkok	Linan	B. & S.	17, May
Straits and Calcutta	Chakrasang	I. M. Co.	17, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Oenan	B. & S.	18, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, May
Swatow, Wwei, Cfoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	18, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Choyssang	J. M. Co.	19, May
Manila	Wingsanz	J. M. Co.	19, May
Calcutta via Ports	Tenzan M.	N. Y. K.	19, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	20, May
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	20, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong	D. L. Co.	20, May
Shanghai	Pakhoi	B. & S.	20, May
Java	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	21, May
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	21, May
Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	21, May
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	22, May
Shanghai	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	23, May
Shanghai	Yimanoek	J.C.J. L.	24, May
Genoa	Ganges M.	O. S. K.	24, May
Bombay via Ports	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24, May
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	24, May
Shanghai and Taingtao	Yingchow	B. & S.	24, May
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	25, May
Bombay via Ports	Burma	O. S. K.	25, May
Japan Ports	Siam M.	O. S. K.	26, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupoh	B. & S.	26, May
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	27, May
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	28, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	29, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TEU ER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 19th at 10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented with a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 21st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 14th May, 1919.

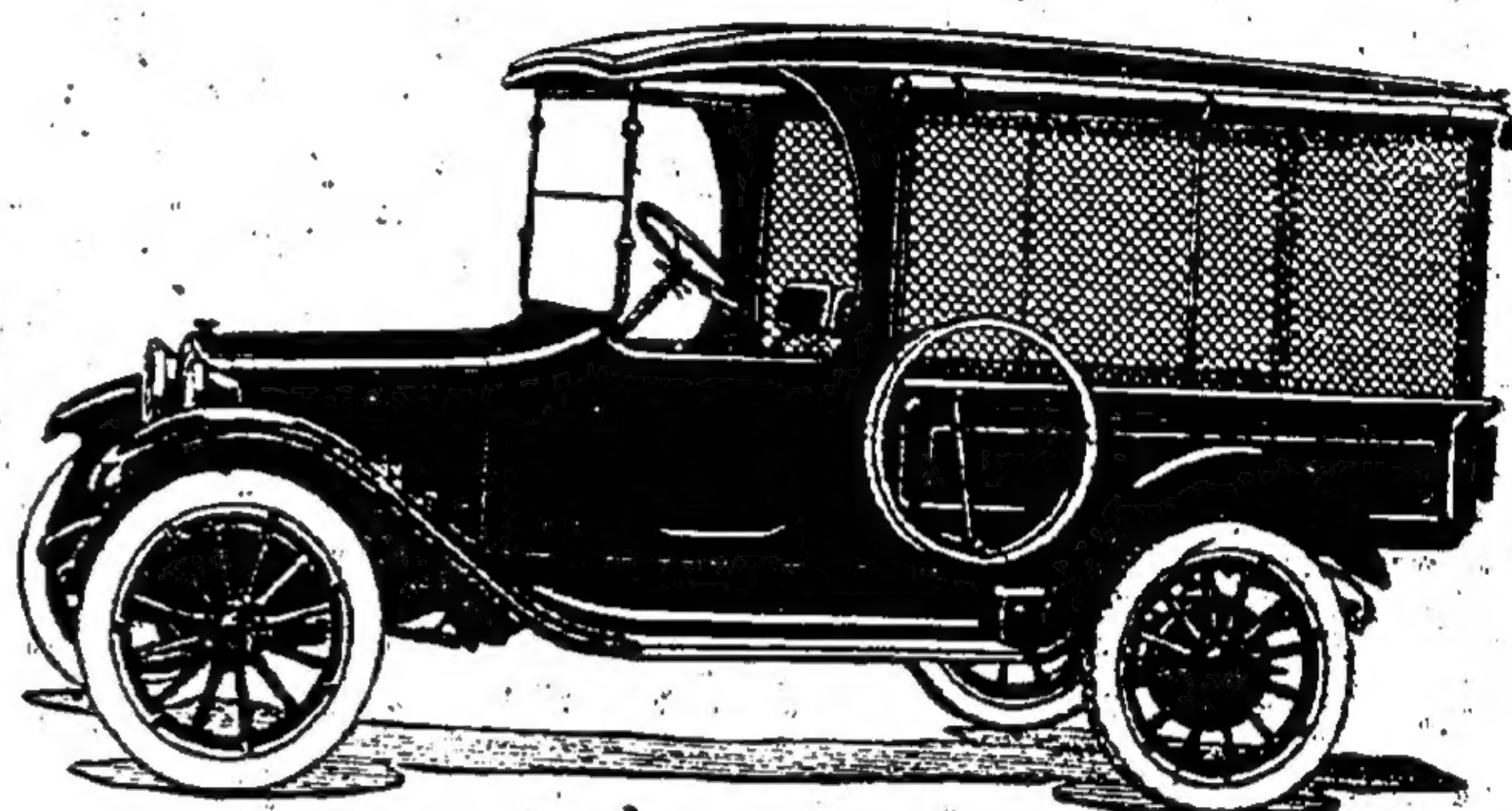
NOTICES.

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

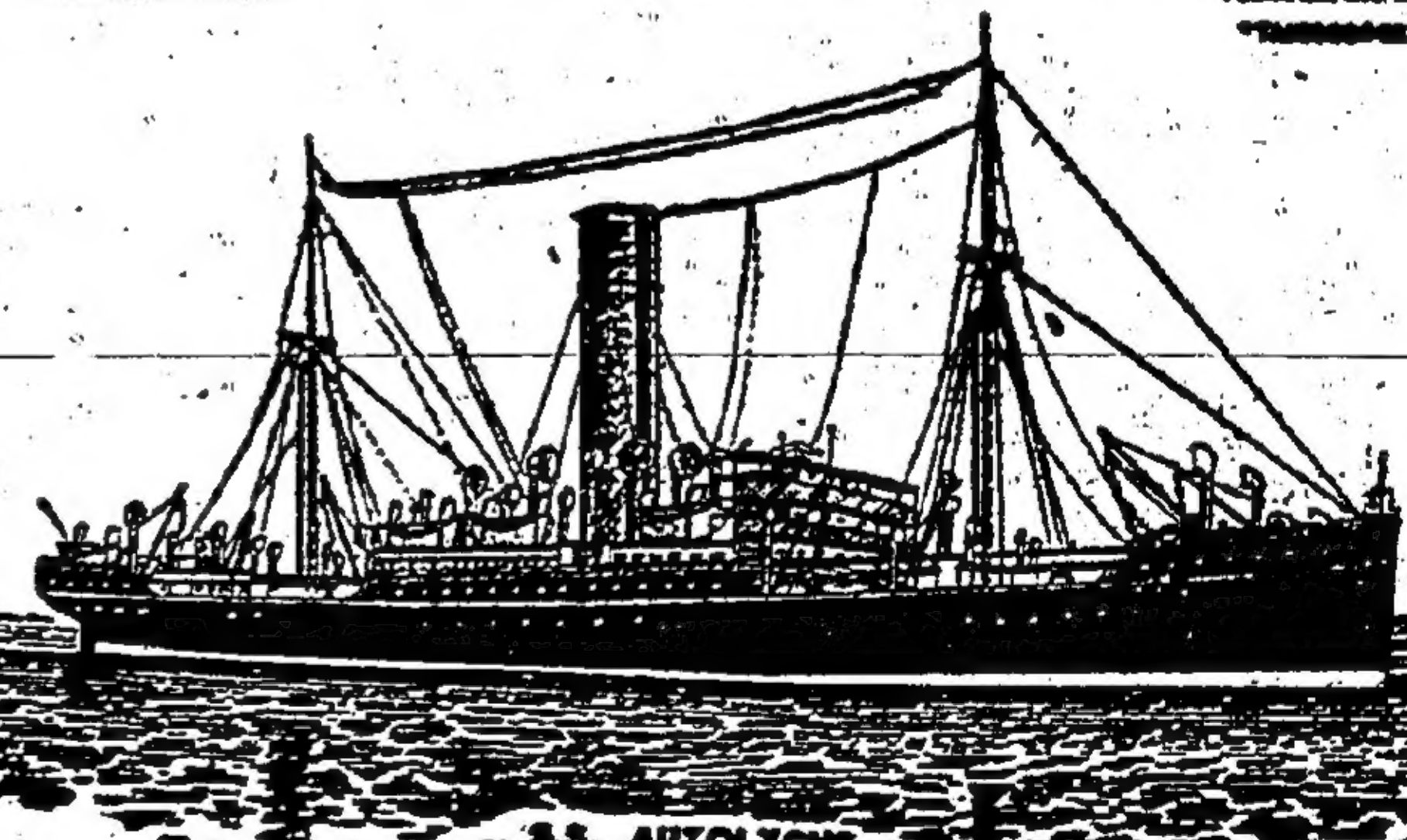
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE

Tel. 695.

THE Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K. 8, King's Building, from Tokio.

Satahakupan Hee Mingkee West Camp, from Tokio.

Winghingloo, from Kobe.

Chabang, from Kobe.

Ashang, from San Francisco.

Yanlingloong Central, from Yokohama.

Chinmeisang Chungfung, from Shanghai.

Paul Loving, Passenger Tenyo Maru, from Yokohama.

Gallop, American Consul, from Kobe.

Hingwai, from Shanghai.

Liyuentsai, No. 28, Yilitain Street, from Peking.

Burtenshaw, from New York.

Harry Hiera, s.s. Empress of Russia, from Southbenhing.

Laing, from New York.

Harohi, from San Francisco.

Taifooahingtai, from Dairen.

Bosobol, from New York.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Ashang, from San Francisco.

J. Voorrendonk c/o Dutch Consulate, from Sgravenleage.

Mask, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

J. E. SIBSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

MORE BUDGET DETAILS

London, April 30.
The following is in continuation of Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Budget.
There was also the remaining liability of India in respect of the five per cent. War Loan amounting to about thirty million sterling. There was also the indemnity from our enemies (Cheer), but when allowance was made for all assets the burden of debts was still very formidable. The estimated expenditure for the current year was £1,434,910,000 and the revenue £1,159,650,000; a deficit of £275,260,000. Mr. Chamberlain assumed that the revenue of a future normal year on the existing basis of taxation would be £832,000,000, consisting of Customs and Excise £186,000,000, Inland Revenue £400,000,000 and other sources £46,000,000. He estimated that the Army and Navy would cost £110,000,000 and the Debt charge £4,000,000 including the sinking fund of 1 per cent. Civil Services £190,000,000 and Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office and other services £13,000,000, making a total expenditure of £778,000,000 leaving a deficit of £114,000,000.

He proposed to raise this amount not all in the current year but by taxes which in the full year would bring in approximately that amount. Land value duties were at present unwieldy and must be amended or repealed. The Premier and himself recommended an inquiry thereabout by a select committee of the House of Commons. He proposed to abolish the excess duty on benzol, also the motor spirit licence duty.

Dealing with Imperial Preference which he regarded as the most important part of the Budget Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that only three items of the Colonial prospectus, namely tea, cocoa and rum were largely affected by present customs duties but there were many others, such as cotton, sugar, tobacco and wine, and though beginnings might be small we must measure them not by the amount of British Imperial trade which secured preference at present but by the opportunities of development in that trade. There was room for vast extension of Imperial trade and Imperial developments had never been so important. In considering the form of preference they had to take account of four considerations. Firstly, Preference must be for a substantial amount; secondly, rates must be few and simple; thirdly, where there was existing excise duty this must be proportionately reduced; fourthly, the interests of the Allies must be remembered. He had decided that on imported articles, such as cinematograph films, musical instruments, clocks and watches, there should be a fixed preference of one-third on Imperial imports. On consumable commodities, except alcohol, there should be preference of one-sixth. In both cases preference should be given by reduction of the existing duty for colonial imports.

Mr. Chamberlain anticipated the preference on tea would lead to a largely increased consumption. He estimated loss of revenue from tea owing to preference at about £20,000,000. In the case of cocoa preference worth seven shillings a hundredweight would mean a loss of £200,000 to the revenue. The revenue from coffee is at present small but the amount grown in the Empire is capable of almost limitless expansion. Preference on coffee would mean an immediate loss of £20,000. The estimated revenue from sugar is £30,000,000. Seven per cent. of sugar came from the Empire, preference worth four shillings a hundredweight meaning a loss of £200,000 on the revenue.

Preference would be given to dried fruits also. The estimated revenue on tobacco was £47,000,000. At present only two per cent. came from the Empire but he was advised that considerable expansion was possible. Preference would amount to 1/4 a pound on manufactured tobacco. This substantial amount would stimulate production in India and the Colonies concerned. With regard to motor spirit eighteen per cent. normally came from the Empire and a preference of 1/8 would mean a loss of £80,000 in revenue.

The estimated revenue in wine was £1,550,000 million only ten per cent. came from Empire sources at present but the industry had developed and was developable in South Africa and Australia. Both Dominions attached importance thereto. The present duty was levied at two rates, namely fifteen pence and thirty-six pence a gallon according to strength. He was told that a preference of one-sixth on these small duties was ineffective. On the other hand from consideration of the Allies interests, notably France and Portugal, also some neutrals, he was unwilling at such a moment as the present to raise duty on this most important article.

Mr. Chamberlain therefore proposed to give preference by way of reduction, to allow sixpence on the lower rate and fifteen pence and a shilling on three. Spirits constituted the most difficult problem. The State derived a very large revenue from excise duty. It was essential that it be not given in one form which would appreciably reduce the other. It was therefore necessary to treat spirits in a special class in order to avoid undesirable loss of revenue.

Over eighty per cent. of the rum came from Empire sources but the import of other spirits was small and was likely to continue for a long time. Still they were capable of home development. The rate of one-sixth on such high duties would amount to sixty one pence a gallon on the existing duty. He proposed therefore to fix preference at half a crown a gallon and give this preference not by reducing the duty on foreign spirits, which would give him a slight additional yield in revenue. The effect of the preference proposal as a whole would mean a reduction of two and a half millions on the current year or three millions in the full year. The great bulk would be in respect of tea.

Preference would operate on September 1 except in the case of tea where it would operate on June 2 because a more distant date might lead to the withholding of stock. He hoped the result of preference on revenue and trade should increase with the years. He did not propose to proceed with the luxury tax. The spirit duty would be increased from thirty to fifty shillings a gallon, meaning an additional revenue of £21,650,000 in the full year. Brewers would be allowed to raise the output of beer to twenty million barrels yearly and the gravity of British beers would be increased. The duty on beer would be raised from fifty to seventy shillings a barrel, producing a revenue of £22,200,000 for the current year.

The excess profits tax would be continued as a temporary measure only for another year at a reduced rate of forty per cent. He estimated the yield would be £50,000,000. The scale of death duties he would be altered so as to produce £10,000,000 more revenue in the full year. The estimated yield in the current year was only £2,500,000. Income Tax would be unchanged pending the report of the Royal Commission. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by emphasising the necessity of severe economy and expressing gratitude that it had fallen to him to make the first proposals, in the House of Commons for the statutory embodiment, in our financial system of a policy of Imperial Preference with which his father's name and fame were ever associated. (Cheers).

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

London, May 5.
The proclamation of the City of Limerick as a special military area is withdrawn. The military barriers and guards were removed to-night and permits to enter the city are no longer necessary.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE PEACE TERMS.

Paris, May 3.
The "Echo de Paris" says the future status of Germany is definitely settled. Henceforward it will be impossible for Germany to push eastward by means of a Russian alliance, while Austria will be made a neutral republic and forbidden to enter an alliance with Germany.

London, May 2.
The Council of Three has invited the Austrian and Hungarian delegates to come to Versailles in a fortnight to receive the peace terms affecting them.

Paris, May 1.
The verification committee of the Powers comprising M. Cambon, France, Mr. White, United States, Lord Hardinge, Britain, Baron Matsui, Japan, received Count Brockdorff Rantzau, President of the German delegation who presented Landsberg, Minister of Justice, Simons, Director of Justice and Gaumn, the legal adviser. The German credentials were handed to M. Cambon.

The Austrian Delegates yesterday were convoked to attend the Peace Conference. The Hungarian delegates will be convoked shortly. The "Echode Paris" states that after yesterday's meeting of French cabinet at which the peace terms were submitted several French Ministers expressed complete satisfaction with the terms.

Paris, May 4.
The Council of Three to-day invited Italy to resume her place at the Peace Conference. The nature of the invitation is such that it is believed that Italy will accept and relations will be restored before the treaty is delivered to the Germans.

Brussels, May 3.
A petition has been presented to the King to refuse to sign the Peace Treaty by the National Political Committee, representing a hundred thousand members and three hundred communes. The petition says the indignation of the Belgians is growing at the little offered and all refused to Belgium. By leaving the Conference Belgium can show the immorality of a peace signed without her. A meeting of the Cabinet presided over by the King decided after three hours to defer decision on the Peace Treaty until the meeting on Sunday with the Belgian Paris delegates. The Premier told correspondents the position was grave.

Paris, May 4.
The negotiations of the Council of Three with the Belgian delegation on the subject of Belgian claims continue actively. Delegate Hymans returned to Brussels yesterday taking two definite proposals, one providing for Belgium's prior claim to 2,500,000,000 francs out of the first payments made by the Germans, the other providing for the suppression of Belgium's war debt amounting to 5,000,000,000 francs. The reservations and conditions previously made are withdrawn. The Belgian cabinet meets this evening to consider the proposals.

Brussels, May 4.
Popular excitement regarding Belgium's claims is increasing. There were great demonstrations in Antwerp and Ghent to-day, with deputations to the Burgomasters requesting them to inform the delegates at Paris that Belgium must receive compensation enabling her to rebuild her ruined towns and industries. The Burgomaster of Antwerp, replying said he was convinced the Allies would fulfil their promises because otherwise Belgium would be faced with a catastrophe. He added that the treaties of 1839 must be revised to give Antwerp free access to the sea. Similar representations were made to Burgomaster Max at Brussels in an address from the Belgium Patriotic Societies, representing hundreds of thousands of members.

The Crown Council at midnight unanimously decided to sign the Peace Treaty, after four hours deliberations, where M. Hymans explained the peace terms and opined that the terms offered Belgium in the present circumstances were honourable and satisfactory. The Council decided to represent to the Allies the necessity for their fullest assistance in the economic restoration of Belgium. It was decided to request the support of the Allies in opening the speediest negotiations with Holland with a view to settling the questions of the freedom of the Scheldt, freedom of the Belgium riverine communications with East Belgium and with the Rhine.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Paris, May 3.
The delay in handing the terms to the Germans is due to the fact that several questions are still unsettled, including the eastern frontiers of Belgium, Poland and the Kiel Canal. The actual wording of the treaty is taking longer than anticipated. It is not improbable that the treaty will not be ready for presentation before the end of the week. Another awkward problem is Italy's attitude. It is stated that the terms of the Treaty to which the Germans will most strongly object will be the surrender of the colonies. They will urge that East Africa, Togoland and Cameroons be left to Germany and on refusal will ask that Germany be assigned a share of the administration of her ex-colonies and in any case that Germany be not debarred from purchasing some Portuguese colonies.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Paris, May 3.
The Belgian Delegation in a statement says it does not believe the announcement that the mandate for German East Africa will be allocated to Britain and points out that Belgium took an important part to assure its conquest and for three years has occupied and administered a considerable part of those territories. Furthermore when M. Hymans recently drew attention to Belgium's rights hereabout he was assured the rights would be safeguarded.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

St. John (Newfoundland), April 30.
In their trans Atlantic flights Raynham flies at three this afternoon and Hawker will probably follow an hour later.

New York, May 8.
Three United States naval seaplanes started from Rockaway for Halifax on the first stage of the Trans-Atlantic flight, Commander Towers leading with N C 3. The stages are Halifax, Trepassy, Azores, Lisbon and Plymouth.

MARSHAL HINDENBURG RESIGNS.

Copenhagen, May 2.
Marshal Hindenburg has sent a letter to Herr Egbert resigning the generalship owing to his desire to retire into private life. The latter accepted the resignation tributing Marshal Hindenburg's services and expressing the undying thanks of the German people therefor.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks sa.	\$670
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$485
North Chinas	\$220
Unions	\$1100
Yangtzes	b. ex. div. \$232
Far Easterns	n. 25
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	n. \$160
H. K. Fires	b. \$325
Shipping.	
Douglases	b. \$85
Steamboats	n. 22 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$32
Indos (Def.)	b. & sa. 150
Shells	b. 176/-
Ferries	n. \$37
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. \$159
Malabons	b. \$34
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 50/-
Langkats Combined	b. 18
Shanghai Loans	b. 18
Shai Explorations	b. 2 1/4
Raubs	n. 41/-
Tromohs	n. 38/6
Urals	n. 38/6
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. & sa. 94
K. Docks	n. \$152 1/2
Shai Docks	sa. \$126 1/2
N. Engineerings	n. \$24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. \$107
H.K. Hotels	n. \$100
Land Invest.	b. \$109
H'phreys Est.	n. \$9.15
K'loon Lands	b. \$45
L'Reclamations	n. \$175
West Points	b. \$72
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	b. t. 225
Kung Yiks	b. t. 74
Lau Kung Mows	b. t. 170
Orientalis	n. t. 91
Shai Cottons	n. t. 173
Yangtzeppos	sa. t. 104
Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands	n. \$74
China Borneos	sa. \$12 1/2
China Lights	b. \$5 old b. 105 new
China Providents	b. \$7 1/2
Dairy Farms	n. \$30
H. K. Electrics	n. \$78
Macao Electrics	n. \$33 1/2
Ropes	b. \$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level	n. \$74
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$34
Trams, Peak, new	b. cts. 85
Laundries	b. \$ 34
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	n. \$13 1/2
Watsons	s. \$ 6
Wm. Powells	b. \$11 1/2
Wiseman's	sa. \$30

Hongkong, May 17, 1919.

NIGHT-TIME IS THE RIGHT TIME

to take Pinkettes, the gentle little laxatives. Their good effects are experienced next morning, and without griping or purging.



dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, coated tongue, foul breath. Obtainable from dealers everywhere, or at 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE "TELEGRAPH" IS THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for
"CURRENT COIN"
On TUESDAYS for
"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"
On WEDNESDAYS for
"MODERN MODES"
On THURSDAYS for
"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"
On FRIDAYS for
"ROBBIE'S LETTER"
On SATURDAYS for the
"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.
Note the day on which your favorite feature appears.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL

LAST MATINEE

TO-DAY

(Saturday), May 17th at 4.30 p.m.

(Children Half Price)

and

TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

THE BANVARD

AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

ARTISTES

MOSTLY GIRLS.

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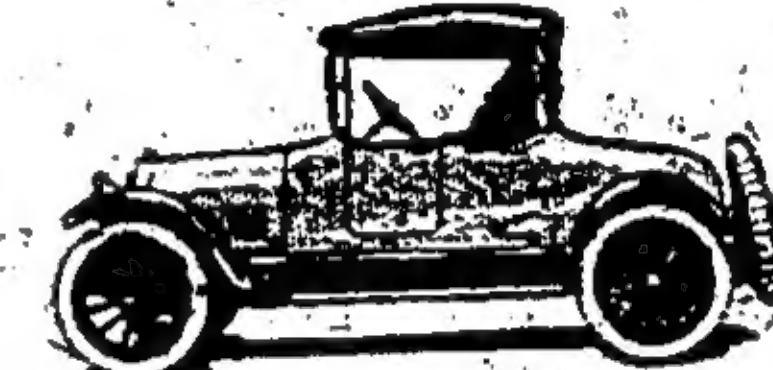
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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High-Class Latest Modelled Car

At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

Improved Talcum Powder

Lavender, Violet, Lilac, Carnation.

1 lb tins \$1.00

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion

The only Safe and Certain Cure.

50 cts and \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder

Gives immediate relief.

50 cts and \$1.00 per tin.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY

32, Queen's Road Central

Telephone 298.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR DOINGS IN 1918.

ASSETS: GOLD \$97 MILL. (OVER)

SURPLUS: GOLD \$8 MILL. (OVER)

PROFITS PAID: GOLD \$1,546,000.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS:

NEARLY GOLD \$10 MILL.

NEW BUSINESS: OVER GOLD \$51 MILL.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
F. M. WELLES, Manager.
12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

A JUMBLE SALE

will be held in

St. Andrew's Church Hall

(Kowloon)

on

Friday May 23rd

from

3 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

Contributions of any description, sent to the Church Hall on Thursday 22nd will be gratefully received.

Proceeds in aid of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the

Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

on THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1919, at

11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1919.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 4th May, to Thursday, the 29th May, 1919, INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED—By Europeans: a

flat or two rooms, either

furnished or unfurnished, Central

location & lower level preferred.

Apply Box 475 c/o Hongkong

Telegraph.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

U.S. LOAN TO ITALY.

Washington, April 30.
The Treasury has lent Italy an additional fifty million dollars to pay for purchases of munitions and foodstuffs from America.

THE KIAOCHOU QUESTION.

Paris, April 30.
After hearing the Chinese and Japanese delegates concerning the Kiaochow dispute the Council of Three concluded that Japan's demands must be satisfied. Japan receives the free disposition of Kiaochow to which she is entitled under the China Japanese Treaty of 1915. Japan however will transfer Kiaochow territory to China in due course. Other China-Japanese agreements are unaffected.
It is announced that the Kiaochow dispute has been satisfactorily settled. There are no details.

NEW ZEALAND'S ANXIETY.

Wellington, May.
Sir J. Allen, acting Premier, declared he viewed the developments in the Pacific with some alarm. It was difficult to discover why Japan wanted the Marshall Islands unless she wished to dominate the Pacific. It was impossible to indicate New Zealand's naval policy until they received Lord Jellicoe's advice. It was insufficient, however, for New Zealand to pay a yearly subsidy. She must train men for the Imperial Navy.

THE GERMAN UNREST.

Copenhagen, May 1.
Government troops captured Munich last evening after somewhat severe fighting.

Copenhagen, May 2.
The "Vossische" says that during the fighting the Commander of the Red Army and Dr. Landauer, one of the Soviet leaders, were captured.

Berlin, May 2.
The hostages said to have been shot at Munich by the Spartacists include Prince von Wiede, Privy Councillor Doebberlein and Professor Stuck.

Berlin, May 3.
The Hoffmann Government has announced that the Communist leaders who have arrived at Munich will be treated as they treated the Hoffmannist hostages, ten of whom were shot. The Communist Eglofer was shot this morning.

London, May 4.
A Zurich telegram states that Edandauer leader of the Munich Communists, was shot by Government troops at Bamberg. The Spartacists blew up a train of Republican troops near Munich, resulting in three hundred dead. Fighting continues on the outskirts of Munich.

Berlin, May 5.
The "Lokal Anzeiger" says that 150 persons, including those executed by court martial, were killed in the fighting in Munich on Sunday, which continues. The executed include the Communist leader Sontheimer. The Red Guard leader, Seidl, who instigated the shooting of hostages, was beaten death by a Wurtemberg soldier. The "Tageblatt" states that 5,000 were arrested, including the Bolshevik Doctor Levien.

KAISER WANTS TO GO HOME.

Copenhagen, May 3.
It is reported from Berlin that the ex-Kaiser has asked the German Government's permission to return to his Raden Estate, West Prussia.

YESTERDAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Chinese Commercial News Service.)

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

CABINET TO CONSIDER PEACE TREATY.

Shanghai, May 15.
There was no Peace Conference meeting yesterday. Both Delegations have issued circular telegrams tendering their resignation.

The Shanghai Commercial Federation, comprising fifty-six commercial bodies, has telegraphed the Peking and Canton Governments asking that the Peace Delegations be not allowed to resign.

All the Cabinet Ministers will attend Parliament to decide whether China should sign the Treaty of Peace or not. Li Shun asks Peking to make a full public announcement regarding the Tsingtau question, so as to calm the people's mind and allow Tso Yu-lum and Luk Chung-yi to resign in order not to arouse the people's indignation.

Chu Sai-chong telegraphs to Chu Kai-kin that if the South would dissolve the old Parliament the North will also dissolve the new Parliament.

The President and Cabinet have received 170 odd telegrams from different Provinces requesting them not to sign the Peace Treaty and to punish Tso Yu-lum and Chang Chung-cheong.

Chu Sai-chong summoned Tuan Ka-sui into the Palace to discuss the formation of a Cabinet. Tuan Ka-sui still declines to form a new Cabinet. He has also been advised not to abolish the War Participation Army, owing to the serious situation at the Border. Chang Sui-ki promises not to leave Shensi until he has settled all military affairs there.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

H TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA Thursday May 15th.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Thursday, May 23rd.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's godown, where same will be examined on Monday, May 19th, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American & Manchuria Line Co. FUJIAROM left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The M. M. & Co. s.s. ARRATON APCAR left Singapore for this Port on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant at about daylight.

The T.K. & Co. s.s. SEIYO MARU arrived at Yokohama May 13th, and sails May 17th, according to schedule for San Francisco en route to South America.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA a rapid Yokohama line ship, and is due at Hongkong 23rd May.

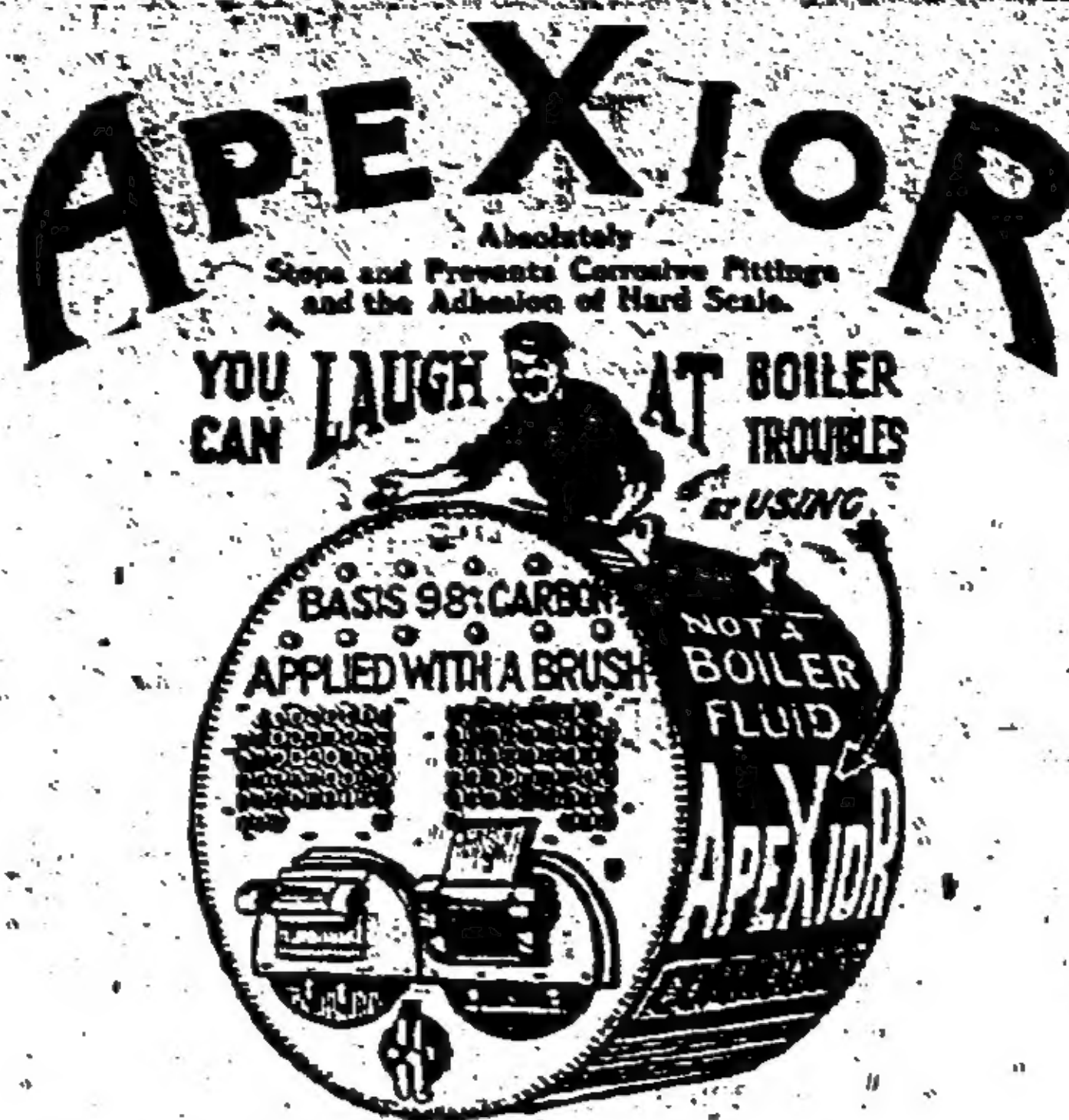
The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from the San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. NANKING arrived at that port on April 29th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA sailed from Nagasaki 15th May, for Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The commission from the Chambers of Commerce of Japan, which is in Holland, is visiting The Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. In the course of an interview M. Yamashina, a member of the delegation, stated that the cost production had risen so considerably in Europe that the time was considered ripe for Japan to make every effort to secure a prominent place as a manufacturing and export country. With regard to the commercial relations between Japan and the Dutch Indies, the greatest interest, he said, centred in sugar planting. Although Japan herself grew sugar in Formosa, this industry could not be extended without considerable outlay, and as the production of Formosa was insufficient to meet the Japanese demand the Dutch Indies were regarded as an adequate supplementary source. For this reason the Japanese were acquiring as many Dutch Indian Sugar factories as they could get hold of.



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed in Boilers treated with this compound!!

The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—

BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE, ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—

Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation, Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cochrill, Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship Companies.

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THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,

QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Preserve your Teeth by using the World Famed

DENTIFRICES

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BENEDICTIN FATHERS

of Souillac, France.



Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Wholesale Agents for South China:

FLOQUET & KNOTH,

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FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION
SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: ... £3.00 per hour
Hudson Super Six: ... 7.00 "
Oaklands: ... 6.00 "

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED

TEL. 2499

A LARGE STOCK OF GOOD TIRES & OILS
TYRE & TUBE SIZES 14" x 4"
& 32" x 4" HAVE ARRIVED.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

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Beautiful Ruth Roland in a
New Pathe Serial

"HANDS UP"



A Beautiful Heroine
The Phantom Rider
The Bride of the sun

DON'T MISS THE OPENING
EPISODES.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

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on MAY the NINETEENTH

"A DOG'S LIFE"

Booking at ANDERSON'S

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 70c

NOTICES

Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

Impossible Isn't it? It's just
as impossible also to obtain
a more Pleasant Satisfying
delicious Smoke than



WESTMINSTER
AIDE DE CAMP
CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

in 50's tins, & 10's boxes.



This Advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS
OWN FANCY."

That time is very near at hand, says a writer in the *Evening News*, when we shall be arguing every day over these War Memorials. Indeed there was never anything that would more easily set men wrangling, for every man has his own fancy in the matter.

Anybody who loves arguments with all his heart should push himself forward to a seat in a War Memorial Committee. There he should be happy. If I were on such a committee in a little town I think I should argue for a garden. Some things we English do very well: gardens are among those things. Some things we do very badly, such as monuments of bronze and polished granite.

Nothing, to my mind, would be better than a garden. The English soldiers and sailors who died in our wars, died for England. Now if any one of them had a vision of the England for which he was fighting, you may be sure that it was a vision of his native land in one of her most beautiful moods. I can imagine a man being the braver for the thought that he was defending the beech wood of Burnham, the abbey of Westminster, the flower borders at Hampton Court, a Devonshire lane or the stones of Stonehenge. I cannot figure to myself any man who went over the top of the trench fired with the memory of the Albert Memorial.

Therefore, when you come to setting up a memorial of those men take care to set up something that makes England more the sort of England which was in the vision. At least be sure that England is none the worse for it. Our soldiers did not, when they were with us, linger beside the statues on the Embankment. Not one of them, I think, but had an Englishman's love of a garden. A rose garden of remembrance, a quiet place where old folk and nurses would sit on summer days, a garden with a stone on the grass telling why it was made, and in whose memory that would be a fair memorial of those who saved the island.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 18th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 18th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Weiheiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 18th May, 9 a.m.

Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per HOKTUO M., 18th May, 9 a.m.

Bangkok—Per FAUSANG, 18th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per WEISHUN, 18th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 19TH MAY.

Straits and Bangkok—Per SUN TAK, 19th May, 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per WINGSANG, 19th May, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 20TH MAY.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI-FONG, 20th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per PAKHOL, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 20th May, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU, 21st May, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per COLOMBIA, 21st May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 22nd May, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 22nd May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per AFRICA M., 22nd May, Reg. 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 23RD MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 23rd May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, 23rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 24TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 24th May, 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANYO MARU, 24th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 26TH MAY.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 26th May, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY 27TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 27th May, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 29th May, 11 a.m.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—4th Sunday after Easter, 18th May, 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Tucker. Psalms: Barnby, Barnby and Felton. Te Deum: Oakeley. Turle and Tallis (2nd day). Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 189, 135. God Save the King.

N.B.—Psalm 90, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14 & 17 in unison. Psalm 91, verses 1, 2, 7, 9, 10 & 16 in unison. Hymn 189, verses 1 & 4 in unison. Hymn 135, verses 1 & 3 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Stainer and Troutbeck. Magnificat: Wesley (1st morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (25th evening.) Hymns: 140, 16, 219. N.B.—Psalm 93, verses 1, 4, & G.P. in unison. Psalm 94, verses 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 15, 23 & 23 in unison. Hymn 140, verses 1, & 4 in unison. Hymn 16, verses 3 in unison. Hymn 219, verses 1 & 4 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOW-LOON.—18th May, 1919.—4th Sunday after Easter Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Tucker. Psalms of the 18th Morning. XC Barnby, Barnby, XCI Felton. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 5 (A. & M. 4), 562 (2nd Arrangement), 331 (A. & M. 261), 375 (A. & M. 540), 242 (A. & M. 230 2nd Tune.), Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms of the 18th Evening. XCIV Troutbeck. Magnificat: Lemon.—XXVth Morning: Nunc Dimittis: Barnby. XXVth Evening Hymns: 389, 39 (A. & M. 163), 17 (1st Tune), 298 (A. & M. 280), 22. Vesper Hymn.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services May 18th. Morning prayer 11 a.m. Hymns: 347, 582, 438. Psalm 24. Evening prayer 6 p.m. Hymns: 359, 386, 198, 618. Communion at 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENELLY.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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